

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"



# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

The Only Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

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\$1 PER YEAR—No Premiums  
Free List or Clubbing Offer

## BEAN ASSOCIATION SETS \$8 MINIMUM

Agree to Use Every Effort to Stabilize Market at \$4.80 per Bushel to Growers But to Pay More if Advancing Market Warrants

It is a question whether we should ascribe the attitude of the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association toward the bean growers to "war," from which we have all emerged with a different viewpoint, or to the fact that Michigan Business Farming has been earnestly striving to find common ground upon which both the buyer of farm products and the farmer could work, while the sifting process is going on, and we are removing from the cumbersome machinery of distribution all useless gears, belts and fixtures, which consume both time and money, and serve neither producer nor consumer. No matter to what agency you attribute this change, the change has indeed been wrought, and Mr. Farmer, you would have been surprised and pleased had you attended the special meeting of the association held in Detroit last Friday.

It will be remembered that a few years ago the directors of this association opened the doors of their annual meeting to the growers, expecting to secure their co-operation thru this subterfuge. The farmers very quickly realized that the business of an annual meeting is not all important, when the board of directors conducted the business of the association for the year—for mind you, it was in the business end of the deal that the growers were most interested. But few growers attended the meetings, in fact those who did attend heard more talk about growing beans, more advice about seeds and diseases; then returned to their homes while the members of the association enjoyed a banquet and talked business, while the growers milked his cows.

At the last annual meeting of the association a new corps of officers was chosen, and it would seem that they at once appreciated the "joker" in the former get-together meetings, for they held their session, talked about handling beans, and left the growers to get their information about growing beans from other sources. Early last fall when "pintos" and a half dozen other varieties of beans were being forced upon the market, Michigan Business Farming asked that the jobbers work with the growers and aid in restoring the Michigan navy bean to its original place as a food product.

Thru the co-operation secured results have been obtained. The bean market in this state has never been

more stable and through our efforts the market has been regularly fed; there has been no glut, no overcrowded elevators, no attempt to force beans upon the market when they were not wanted. With the closing of the war new conditions had to be met, and the special meeting of the association, which was attended by more than four hundred elevator men, was for the purpose of stabilizing the market, which had been trembling in the balance since the armistice had been signed.

After discussing matters very thoroughly a resolution was unanimously passed, thru which the buyers agreed to pay the growers not less than eight dollars per hundred or \$4.80 per bushel, for their beans. This, mind you, is the minimum price, while they agreed to pay more if the market would warrant. It was decided that if the market fell off so that the elevators could not pay \$8.00 per hundred buying would be stopped until the market automatically adjusted itself.

We have always argued for sane marketing. Prices cannot be maintained when the farmers dump their products, regardless of the demand. A glutted market always means unprofitable prices. And yet hundreds of bean growers who do not read Michigan Business Farming hurried their beans to market as soon as the armistice was signed, although the amount of beans yet in the farmers' hands proved conclusively that, if properly marketed, every bushel of beans would net the grower 'round five dollars.

This is the first time, to our knowledge, that the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association ever took steps to aid in stabilizing the market and work for the mutual interest of both grower and buyer. There is yet a big demand for beans; demobilization will not be completed for a year, nevertheless (Continued on page 2)

## MICHIGAN FRUIT MEN IN ANNUAL MEET

State Horticultural Society Holds its Forty-Eighth Annual Convention in Conjunction With Apple Show in the City of Detroit

As we go to press the forty-eighth annual convention of the Michigan State Horticultural Society is in session at the Chamber of Commerce building, Detroit. In conjunction with this event, the most extensive exhibit of Michigan apples ever seen in the city of Detroit, is being staged, and Mayor Marx has issued a proclamation naming that week as "Michigan Apple Week," making an appeal to hotels and restaurants to place the apple on their bills of fare and utilize Michigan apples in every way possible in food preparation.

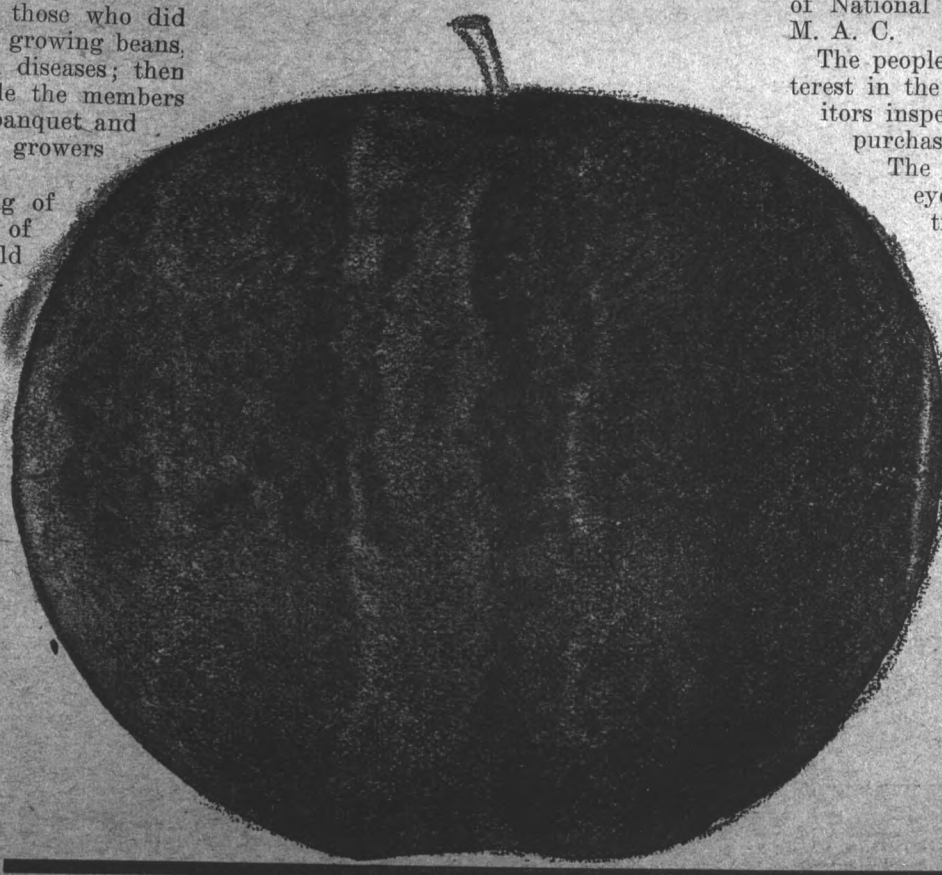
The program was one of the finest ever prepared by the society, and contained such eminent names as Roland Morrill, who has been called the "dean of Michigan horticulture," of Benton Harbor; Dr. U. P. Hedrick of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.; Col. Clarence Ousley, assistant secretary of agriculture. Others who appeared on the program and gave instructive talks were O. I. Gregg, Wayne county agent; Mrs. Malcom Smith, chairman home economics, bureau of agriculture of Allegan county; Miss May Persons, director of extension work, M. A. C.; F. L. Bloom of the U. S. bureau of markets, Detroit branch; Mrs. Caroline Bartlett-Crane, chairman Michigan division woman's committee, Council of National Defense; Prof. H. J. Eustace, M. A. C.

The people of Detroit took an unusual interest in the apple show. Hundreds of visitors inspected the exhibits and sought to purchase some of the apples on display.

The array of as perfect fruit as the eye ever looked upon was a revelation to the visitors who never dreamed that such apples were being grown within short distances from Detroit. This sort of publicity will go a long way in educating the public to know the merits of Michigan apples and other fruit.

It is certainly a striking commentary upon the present methods of distribution that almost the only time the people of Detroit see a Michigan apple that they know to be a Michigan apple is when they attend an apple show.

Altho the total annual production of apples in this state averages around 10,000,000 bushels, it is seldom that more than two or three carloads of the fruit find their way into Detroit daily. (Continued on page 20)



"MICHIGAN GROWN—QUALITY GUARANTEED"



## LOAN ASSOCIATIONS COVER MICHIGAN

Federal Land Bank of St. Paul Shows That  
Nearly Every County in the State  
Now Has One or More Loan  
Organizations

The publicity given by MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING to the federal farm loan act is rapidly bearing fruit. Today there are over 100 farm loan associations organized or in process of organization, and the loans made to the members now exceed the two and a half million dollar mark.

During the last two weeks M. B. F. has received upwards of twenty-five letters from farmers in various parts of the state asking for information regarding the farm loan act, as well as the location of the nearest association. To each of these applicants we have sent bulletins telling how to borrow money under the act and from the Federal Land Bank we have tried to secure a list of the associations. We were advised by Sec. H. K. Jennings that the bank was no longer permitted to give out such information the Federal Farm Loan Board having recently ruled that the only way in which the land banks could give to the general public the locations of these associations was by a map which did not actually disclose the towns in which the associations have their headquarters. We have secured a copy of this map and reproduce it below.

The circles indicate towns from whence applications have been made for farm loan association charters. The counties in the southeastern section of the state indicated by the star are at present served by an agency which has been established in Detroit. This agency contract, we



are advised, will terminate automatically as associations are formed in these counties.

### BEAN ASSOCIATION SETS PRICE OF \$8.00 MINIMUM ON BEANS

(Continued from page 1) that the world's crop of beans is sixty per cent above normal, because of the expected war demand, and it would have been a very easy matter for speculators to have "beared" the market until the remainder of the crop was in their hands and then turned "bulls," and walked off with the "wad" secured alike from grower and consumer. Members of the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association, we thank you for the consideration you have given this very important matter, and your wisdom in including the growers' interest and the future of the Michigan bean industry in your calculations.

Mayor Marx urged everybody in Detroit to eat a Michigan apple this week. The only reason we don't eat a Michigan apple every week is because we don't know where to buy it.

### Farm Training

Modern warfare has proved the value of training. Trained men instantly took their places in war activities. Unskilled men had to be trained. Peace time food production also needs trained minds. The individual should not forget his or her responsibility in peace—we were not allowed to forget it in war.

The Michigan Agricultural College has been training soldiers for the army. Last winter it gave short intensive training schools for war food-producers. The khaki is leaving the state college but even greater stress will be placed on food production. Europe has asked for twice the food she had last year. Michigan must send its share.

Men and women food producers will do well to study these short courses offered during January, February and March at East Lansing.

Eight weeks courses in agriculture, dairying, horticulture and farm management (for women); four weeks courses in poultry and auto-truck-tractor mechanics; two weeks courses in gardening and poultry.

Think it over! During the winter months—intensive, inexpensive, thorough—a college education.

Information can be obtained from the Director of Short Courses, East Lansing.

### FARM LABOR DIRECTOR COOK SEEKS LABOR APPLICATIONS

We are in receipt of the following communication from A. B. Cook of Owosso, director of the Emergency Farm Labor Bureau. Farmers who are short of help or desire to contract now for next season's help, should act upon the advice given below by Mr. Cook:

Owosso, Mich., Dec. 2nd, 1918  
MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING.

As industrial and military demobilization takes place many experienced farm workers will be released.

These men should be confronted with an actual, tangible, list of farm opportunities as renters and managers as well as hired men, as they are about to be released.

Up to date information of this kind should be furnished to your county agricultural agent, or if you have no agricultural agent, may be sent direct to the undersigned.

In either case it will be used as above outlined.  
—A. B. Cook, Emergency Farm Labor Bureau,  
Owosso, Michigan.

The Bolsheviks have gone from their native haunts in Russia to Germany. Leave them alone and they'll soon come home, bringing their heads behind them.

### "Jim" Helme says the Way to Keep Non-Partisan League out of Michigan is to "Beat 'em to it!"

A few days ago a report appeared in the *Detroit Free Press* that Jas. Helme of Adrain, former dairy and food commissioner, and editor of the *Michigan Patron*, was sponsoring the Non-partisan League and had agreed to take up the work of organizing this state. We asked Mr. Helme if this were true. He answered as follows:

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING,  
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

"Answering your letter of Dec. 6th, will state that the correspondent of the *Free Press* is in error. I have never had any correspondence with officials of the Non-Partisan League or any other person with regard to the League coming to Michigan.

"Nor have I ever 'boosted' the League in the *Michigan Patron*. I have from time to time in the *Patron* given the facts about the progress of the League and given both sides of the question for the benefit of my readers. Nothing is ever gained by misrepresentation of any organization and the Non-Partisan League has been subjected to much unwarranted abuse.

"As a director of a National bank, as a director of a million dollar Michigan factory, as a practical farmer and editor of a farm paper, I believe I am in a position to see all sides of this question and weigh them fairly.

"The Non-Partisan League is a farmers' organization originating in the farm state of North Dakota. It carried that state two years ago and after two years of Non-Partisan rule, last November every county in North Dakota returned a majority for Gov. Frazier and the League ticket. Does any sane man imagine that the North Dakota farmers are Bolshevik, pro-German, and Socialistic at the ratio of 2 to 1. Nothing but

## FARMERS ENDORSE WILSON PEACE PLANS

State Association of Farmers' Clubs in Annual Session Adopt Resolutions Favoring President's 14 Points and League of Nations

The biggest feature on the Farmers' Club program at Lansing last week failed to materialize. At the last moment, Truman H. Newberry, Michigan's senator-elect, notified the association that he could not leave his work at this time to attend the annual session. Consequently, many who went to the meeting in the expectation of hearing Mr. Newberry's initial address before the farmers of the state were disappointed.

But for all that the session was a successful one. Several instructive addresses were given by prominent agricultural leaders and some stirring resolutions were passed, which put the Farmers' Clubs on record on matters of both state and national import.

The attendance at the session was only fair, the influenza keeping many at home who ordinarily go.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the President's fourteen points, the federal suffrage amendment, government control of railroads, telegraph lines and express companies, and the proposed league of nations to maintain permanent peace. A number of minor resolutions, one of which endorsed the work of the Michigan War Board, were also unanimously adopted.

A resolution was also adopted strongly criticizing Secretary of Agriculture Houston for his discrimination between the north and the south. His recent declaration that he had no available figures upon which to base an estimate on wheat production costs, altho he had originally given to congress the figures upon which the fixed wheat price was established, particularly aroused the ire of the farmers and they didn't hesitate to give their opinion.

The association also passed a resolution asking that the Ford Tractor company furnish pulls for the tractors sold around the state, as was promised the state war board when the tractor sale was projected.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Edgar Burke, St. Johns, president; Alfred Allen, Mason, vice-pres.; Mrs. I. R. Johnson, Rushton, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. J. S. Brown, Howell, corresponding secretary. J. L. Snyder, Pres. Emeritus, M. A. C., and Owen Snyder, Owosso, were elected directors to succeed Mrs. C. J. Reed and Alfred Allen, whose time expired.

real grievances could stir up an agricultural state. The League goes into a state and ascertains the causes of discontent among the farmers and labor unions; then it capitalizes this discontent politically and flourishes on its program to reform the abuses. The League could make no progress in any state if there are not some real abuses to capitalize politically. Take North Dakota as an example. It is the largest wheat-growing state in the union. Farmers became dissatisfied with the price paid them for wheat by local elevators, which were largely controlled by the milling interests of Minneapolis. To remedy their troubles they started local co-operative elevators. When these were filled they found they were at the mercy of the milling interests that owned the terminal elevators at Minneapolis. The farmers then demanded that the state of North Dakota build terminal elevators at the twin cities. This required an amendment of North Dakota's constitution. To do that required a favorable vote at two successive elections. The farmers were therefore four years getting this amendment to the constitution. When they had succeeded it was up to the legislature to carry out the wishes of the people and appropriate money and build the elevator. (To be continued next week.)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Helme's article was received just before going to press with this issue, and we regret that lack of space does not enable us to present his views on the Non-Partisan League complete in this issue. Anyway, Mr. Helme says the only way to keep the Non-Partisan League out of Michigan is for the bankers, the legislators, etc., to "beat 'em to it" in remedying conditions, and—but read the balance of Mr. Helme's article in next week's M. B. F.)



## The Power of the Press is Mighty; Applied Rightly, a Great Benefit; Wrongly, it Works Incalculable Harm

As a farm paper chooses, it may have a powerful influence for either good or evil in its field of endeavor. A newspaper may claim to represent the interests of its readers without actually so doing. By putting business policy before the welfare of its subscribers, it may easily be a detriment instead of a benefit.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING tries to help the people who read it. By its steadfast loyalty to the farming interests of the state, by its established sincerity of motives and by its unswerving allegiance to and persistent championship of farmers' rights, it has accomplished more for the farmers of Michigan during its brief existence than most papers accomplish in a much longer period of time.

There are many instances where MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING has rendered a service of incalculable value to the farmers of Michigan. Take the sugar beet issue a year ago for instance. MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING was the only weekly farm paper circulated in the state to stand openly with the beet growers for a just price. It was not only the mouthpiece of the organized growers, but it presumed to represent the sentiment of the thousands of beet growers who did not belong to the organization, and who, without our championship might easily have weakened and signed up with the manufacturers at a lower price than that asked by the association. The manufacturers knew the power of the press; they knew it was useless to stand against the influence created by this publication. For the first time, they capitulated completely to the terms of the growers.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING was the only farm paper that gave a sympathetic ear to the complaints of the potato growers last year, and its efforts in behalf of Michigan's potato industry attracted the attention of potato growers from coast to coast. For the first time in the history of the state's agriculture, the farmers, thru MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, were able to make an impression with their just opposition to the interference of selfish interests in matters that were strictly their own affairs. Altho the immediate objectives of that opposition have not yet been obtained, it is fair to say that it established a new respect for Michigan farmers and will make

these same interests chary of further impositions.

The part this publication played in the various disturbances in the bean situation the past year is too well known to need detailed reciting here. M. B. F. was the first in the state to discover and protest against the nefarious methods adopted by the bean division to supplant the navy bean with the pinto on the eastern markets. It was thru the instrumentality of this newspaper that the meeting of affiliated bean interests was held at Saginaw and steps taken to curb the pinto publicity and counteract its harmful effects upon the navy bean industry. It was this publication that repeatedly asked and finally secured an investigation into Michigan's bean situation last year and a more tolerant attitude toward the Michigan product this year. We have carefully followed every development in the marketing of the 1917 and 1918 bean crop, our sole ambition at all times being to conserve the interests of our readers and bring them the largest possible returns on their crop.

Both growers and elevator men appreciate the co-operation MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING has given to the bean industry. Those who deal in beans and other farm commodities have respect for this farm paper. In the first place, they know that we do actually represent the farmers of the state; they know that we will not compromise; and that we will fight until the farmers' ends are secured. They respect us, too, because they know we are fair.

These, briefly, are the claims we present for the consideration of our readers and those whom we would like to become readers. There is no intention in the foregoing to congratulate ourselves on what we have accomplished; our readers do that for us. We have only stated certain facts relating to MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING's conception of its duty to the farmers of Michigan, and how that conception is put into practical execution.

The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company announced in an advertisement that it used 50,000 cars a year in its business.

## MICHIGAN MILK PRICES FOR SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1918

Dry Milk Company, Charlotte, Michigan. September, \$2.80; October, \$3.30 for 3.5 per cent milk 1 per cent additional for each 1-10 of 1 per cent butterfat. (No limit, but as high as test may go.)

Detroit Creamery Company, Owosso Plant. September and October, \$3.00 for 3.5 per cent milk 3c per point above or below. 30c deducted for hauling.

Detroit Creamery Company, Brighton plant. September and October, \$3.26 for 3.5 per cent milk.

Grand Ledge Milk Company, Hastings plant. September, \$2.60 and October, \$3.00 for 3.5 per cent milk.

Grand Ledge Milk Company, Fenton plant. September, \$3.10 and October, \$3.30 for 3.5 per cent milk.

Borden's Condensed Milk Company, Mt. Pleasant plant. September, \$2.70 for 3.5 per cent milk, with 3c per point over and under from 3 per cent to 4.2 per cent; October, \$3.20 for 3.5 per cent milk with 4c per point over and under from 3 per cent to 4.2 per cent.

Western Reserve Condensed Milk Co., Coldwater and Hillsdale plants. September, \$2.90 per 100; October, not less than \$3.00 per 100.

Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., Hudson, Michigan. September, \$3.00 and October, \$3.35 for 3.5 per cent milk. 3c differential. F.o.b. plant.

International Milk Products Co., Bad Axe plant. September, \$2.75 and October, \$3.20 for 3.5 per cent milk.

International Milk Products Co., Standish plant. September, \$2.65 and October, \$3.05 for 3.5 per cent milk.

Page Milk Company, Ubly, Michigan. September, \$2.75 and October, \$3.20 for 3.5 per cent milk. 4c added for each 1-10 of 1 per cent above 3.5 per cent.

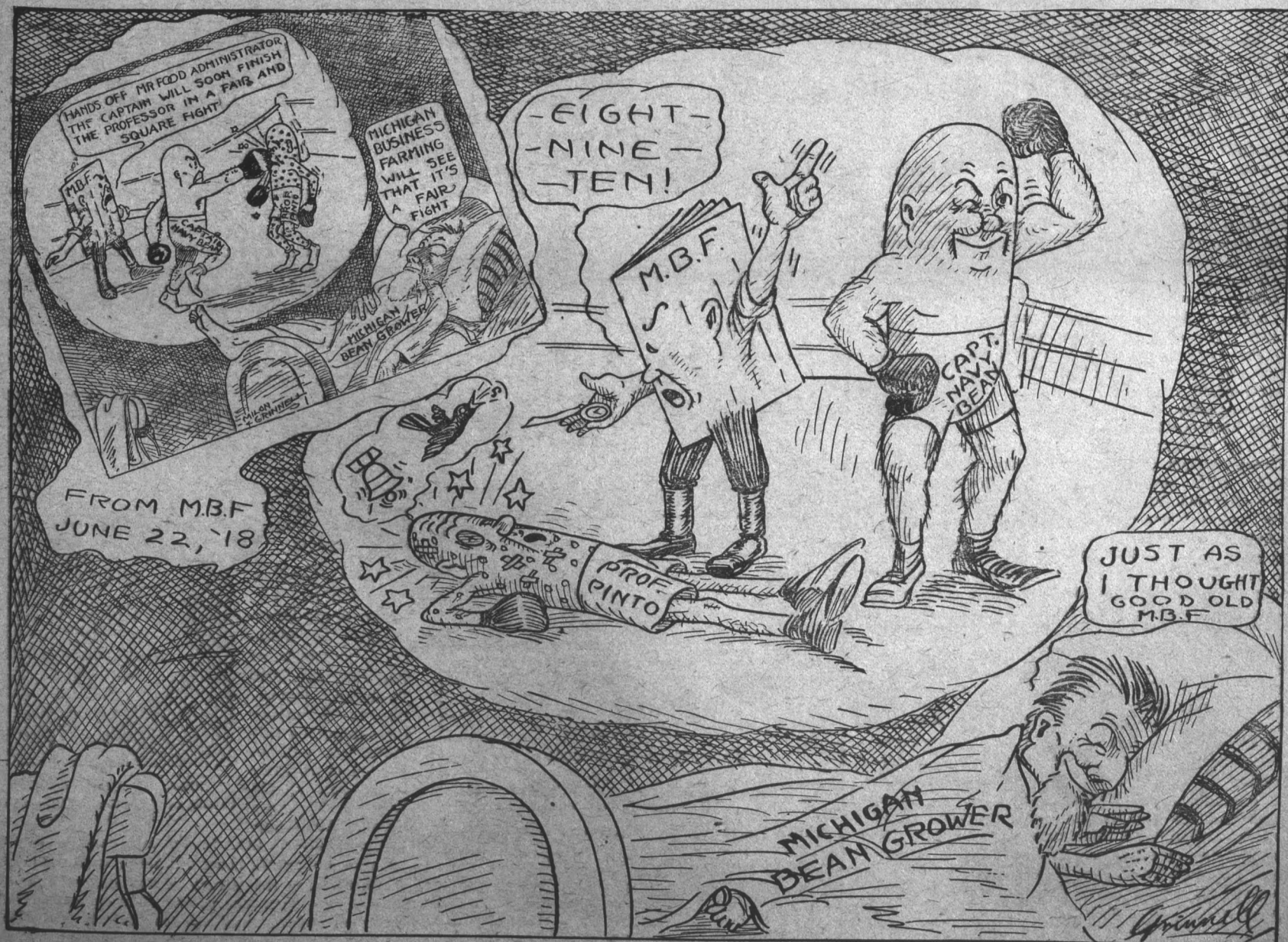
Libby, McNeil & Libby, Perrinton plant. September, \$2.90 for 3.5 per cent milk; October, \$3.20 for 3.5 per cent milk.

Lake Odessa Milk Company, Lake Odessa, Mich. September, \$2.60 for 3.5 per cent milk; October, \$3.00 for 3.5 per cent milk.

Borden's Milk Company, Sandusky plant. September, \$2.75 for 3.5 per cent milk; October, \$3.20 for 3.5 per cent milk.

Borden's Milk Company, Howell plant. September, \$2.80 for 3.5 per cent milk; October, \$3.35 for 3.5 per cent milk.

The Eckenberg Company, Elsie, Michigan. September, \$2.90 for 3.5 per cent milk; October, \$3.00 for 3.5 per cent milk.



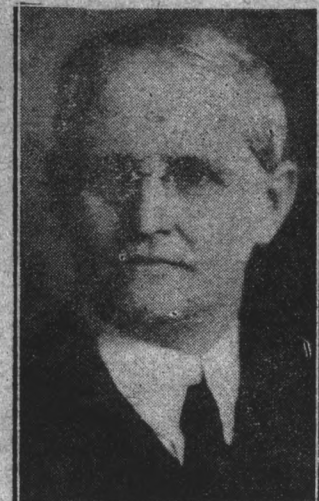


# Michigan Dairy Farmers and Leaders Discuss Dairy Industry Problems

"THE GREATEST event in the dairy history," was the way Prof. A. C. Anderson characterized the formation of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n, at the third annual meeting of that organization held last Wednesday in the city of Lansing.

Delegates and spectators from every important milk producing section of Michigan thronged Representative hall, and were privileged to hear as noted an array of talent and dairy authority as ever assembled in this state for a public discussion of the problems confronting the dairy business.

Harmony, confidence and loyalty were the natural keynotes of the entire session. Farmers came, not to complain as they frequently do, but to commend. With the causes for complaint largely overcome by the work of the association the past year, the farmers were in a pleasant frame of mind, and unanimously endorsed all that was said and done at the convention.



N. P. HULL,  
Re-elected President Michigan  
Milk Producers' Association.

He said: "I have had the privilege of living nearly all my life within twelve miles of this capitol building and of speaking before your representatives, but I have never stood before a better-looking or more intelligent lot of men as confront me today."

"Three years ago the dairymen of Michigan realized for the first time that the price they were receiving for their product was not advancing in proportion to the rising cost of producing it. They realized that they were and had been for some time selling milk at less than the cost of production. They went again and again before the distributors and the condensers and asked that the price be raised, but without organization to make their demands effective little was accomplished."

"Profitable farming depends upon the dairy cow. Without livestock, our fertile lands would soon be depleted of their fertility. Among other things it is our duty to our posterity, to our boys and girls who will take our places after we are gone, to leave these lands in as fertile a condition as we found them. Otherwise future generations cannot survive. When we produce milk at a loss it discourages the industry, and tears it down. The only thing that insures permanency to the dairy industry is a price of our product that will pay the cost of production plus a legitimate profit."

"As long as the distributors of milk conduct their business in a legitimate fashion, we could not and we cannot condemn them for paying the lowest possible price at which they can purchase milk. Altho the selling prices to the consumers had advanced in a much larger proportion than the dealers' price to the farmers, the latter were helpless to remedy the condition. Unorganized as they were, as individuals they could not say to the distributors: 'Get along without my milk,' because all the distributors had to do was to go to other farmers and get all the milk they wanted at their own price."

"But when we got together we made our strength effective. We did not ask for anything unreasonable. It was a matter of justice and righteousness that we should have a price that would pay us a fair profit. We will never ask for more than is just and right, for that extreme would be as harmful to our interests as its opposite."

"I cannot lay too great stress upon the vital need and the tremendous value of organization which accomplishes measures that cannot be secured in any other way. If anyone can tell me how the milk producers of Michigan could have secured the same results they have the past two years except thru organization, I want to know what his plan would be."

"We have spent the lives of our sons and billions in money to secure political democracy for

## Officers and Directors Michigan Milk Producers' Association, Year, 1919

### Officers

N. P. Hull, President, Lansing; J. C. Near, vice president, Flat Rock; R. C. Reed, secretary and selling agent, Howell; H. W. Norton, treasurer, Howell.

### Directors

M. L. Noon, Jackson; Milo Campbell, Coldwater; John C. Ketcham, Hastings; Ray Potts, Washington; M. W. Willard, Grand Rapids; Chas. Evans, Belleville; F. F. Consaul, Mt. Pleasant; C. S. Bartlett, Pontiac; W. J. Barnard, Paw Paw.

the peoples of the world, but all our fighting shall have been in vain if we do not also secure industrial democracy. By industrial democracy I mean the right of farmers and others to organize and demand a profit on the goods they produce. If the farmer is to feed the world, he must have compensation for his labor. Every farmer who does his best to produce food economically, employing established methods of production, is entitled to a price for that food that will not only pay him every cent that it cost him to produce it, but a reasonable profit as well.

"That was the feeling of the dairymen of the Detroit zone when as an organized unit they met with the distributors, and produced figures and facts to prove that they must have more money for their milk. The distributors met us in a spirit of fairness, and right here I want to say that when anyone shows a willingness to be fair and to arbitrate differences he ought to be commended and not criticized. The distributors agreed to submit the matter of both their buying and selling prices to a disinterested body. The Detroit milk commission appointed by Governor Sleeper was the result. I cannot commend the work of the commission too highly. In my judgment it is the only sensible way at present of placing the interests of both producers and distributors on a common level."

"In concluding let me call your attention to the fact that every manufacturer, every producer of a commodity with the single exception of the farmer, tells the consumer what he must pay for that commodity. The farmers have invested their money and labor to raise food products and then left the fixing of the selling price to someone else."

Pres. Hull cautioned the producers against permitting jealousy and disloyalty to enter their ranks. He laid great emphasis upon the fact that the work of the organization had not been com-

pleted, and that a permanent, aggressive organization was necessary to insure permanent results.

"Be loyal," he said. "When

anyone whispers that the officers of this association are not loyal to your interests, ask them to produce their proof. If you ever find that we are not loyal and are not working all the time for your welfare, kick us out. We should deserve no consideration at your hands. This organization cannot survive and its work cannot prosper unless all are loyal to its interests."

Mr. Hull paid a rare compliment to Secretary



R. C. REED,  
Re-elected Secretary and selling agent of Michigan Milk Producers' Association.

R. C. Reed, whom he said had dedicated his life to the welfare of Michigan dairymen, and whose very heart and soul were wrapped up in the work. "He is the man," declared Mr. Hull, "who bears the brunt of complaints, does all the worrying, and thinks and plans every waking moment of the day for your benefit, and gets less for his services than the janitor who sweeps the floor at the Ford plant. He deserves your utmost loyalty and gratitude."

## PROF. A. C. ANDERSON

The afternoon session of the producers was opened by an address by A. C. Anderson, professor of the dairy husbandry of the M. A. C. Prof. Anderson's observations are a result of a wide experience and careful investigations into milk production costs, the manufacturing of milk into allied products and the distribution of raw milk.

Prof. Anderson recited something of his early training on the farm of his father, in answer to possible critics who might question his right to speak upon dairy subjects, from the farmer's viewpoint.

Speaking of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association as the "greatest event in dairy history," he went on to tell of something of the accomplishments of the association, and pointed out the need of continued loyalty on the part of the members if the association is to perpetuate the results it has obtained for the producers of Michigan.

Prof. Anderson is a disciple of conservatism. He decried radical methods. He urged that conservatism was a stabilizing influence and should therefore be the policy farmers' organizations should follow, altho he did not explain why this policy had always failed to "bring home the bacon" in the past.

When the Food Administration put an embargo on dairy exports to Europe and permitted free transportation of meats, Prof. Anderson drew up a graphic chart, showing the comparison of edible matter in dairy products, such as milk, butter, cheese, with the edible matter in pork, and beef. This chart, which he submitted to the Food Administration, showed that the edible matter in dairy products was far in excess of that in meats, and that shipping space was consequently wasted when it was given over to the unrestricted shipment of meat products. This chart was exhibited to the convention of farmers and formed an interesting subject for discussion.

## MILO D. CAMPBELL

The fine address of Milo D. Campbell, president of the National Milk Producers' Federation is to lengthy for publication this week but will be printed in an early issue, and should be read by every farmer. Mr. Campbell as a national dairy leader, is always consistent and does not let his heart run away with his head. It is well for the future of the dairy industry that it has such aggressive champions as Milo Campbell and we need not fear that he will ever lead the producers of milk into a program that cannot be carried out to their advantage.



MILO D. CAMPBELL,  
President National Federation  
of Milk Producers.

## Signs Exhibited in Detroit Street Cars Showing How Michigan Dairymen are Advertising the Merits of their Products

### MILK

The Nutritive Food

"Ask the Doctor."

Milk is the  
cheapest  
Digestible Food

"Ask the Doctor."

Use  
BUTTER  
There is no Substitute,

"Ask the Doctor."

Strengthen your Child  
Use  
MILK

"Ask the Doctor."



## FRED M. WARNER

Fred M. Warner, former governor, who owns a large dairy farm and cheese factory at Farmington, and who is a member of the Detroit milk commission, was unable to tell about the "relation of the government to the organized dairy industry," as announced. On two separate occasions Mr. Warner was summoned to Washington in conference with dairy representatives and Mr. Hoover, but in neither instance was anything learned concerning the government's contemplated control of dairy products.

Mr. Warner stated that Mr. Hoover had shown himself a very broad and sympathetic man and was anxious to learn from the producers themselves something about the status of their business in the economics of the nation.

The former governor said among other things:

"It is not alone the mission of organized dairy industries to increase the price of their product so that it is paying them a reasonable profit, but it should be the duty of every individual producer to employ only the most efficient and economical methods of milk production, to test the milk of each individual cow and to eliminate the non-producers.

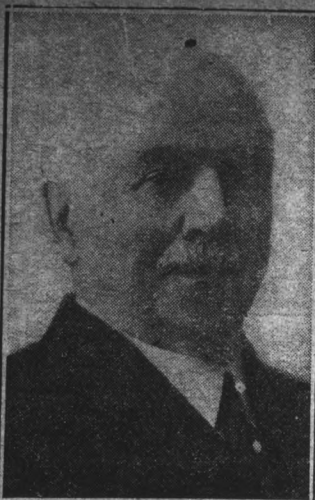
"I once knew a young man," he said, "who after spending several years in the dairy business came to me and said he was going to quit because he was losing money every day. Those were the days when 85 cents was considered a good price for milk; you all remember it; but the cost of production was not, of course, nearly so high as now. I knew this young man to be a careful business man, and could not understand why he should not do as well as other producers employing as good methods. I said to him, 'do you know that all your cows are producers; maybe some of them are only boarders and are eating a hole in your profits.' I suggested that he test the milk of each cow for butterfat, and he followed my advice. He overcame his losses, and today is one of the most successful and progressive farmers in his community. Quite a number of years ago I began to test the milk of my cows so that I have been able to cull out the poor ones that always cost a lot of money. In putting his business on a paying basis I think it is just as necessary for the farmer to cut down production cost as to work for a higher price on his product.

"Personally, I feel that the future of dairying is very promising. There is a world-wide demand for our product and for the animals that produce it. People are beginning to appreciate more and more the value of milk as a food, and if the milk producers will persistently advertise their product as do the manufacturers of other commodities, they will establish a permanent and increasing demand."

## D. D. AITKEN

D. D. Aitken, president of the Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America, told the producers "how the dairy industry could be put on a permanent and profitable basis." Mr. Aitken is one of the clearest thinkers in the dairy world. He knows from personal experience all about the problems of this great industry. He has spent years studying those problems and seeking their solutions. From the platform and with the pen he has taken a forward part in arousing the dairymen of the entire nation to the dangers of inefficient production and unprofitable prices. For years he has talked about the essential value of milk as food, his observations along that line having been fully substantiated by the investigations of Prof. McCallum. Convinced of the world's absolute need of dairy products, Mr. Aitken believes that farmers should educate the consumer to the vital truths about milk and thereby establish a natural and permanent demand. The substance of Mr. Aitken's address before the milk producers follows:

"I do not see the future of the dairy industry in such a rosy light as those who preceded me. In fact, I am fearful of the prospects. During the great war, three billion pounds of dairy products were sent to Europe as compared with 100,000 pounds during the four pre-war years. Until Europe can replenish her depleted herds, she must have our product, but that isn't going to take her forever. In two years, perhaps three at the outside, Europe's production of dairy products will again reach pre-war normality, and then where are the American dairymen going to find a market for their surplus? I tell you, my friends, the



D. D. AITKEN,  
President Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

future presents many problems and unless we prepare to solve these problems as they develop, we shall suffer for it.

"We have here a product that is necessary to life and health. What some have long suspected, Prof. McCallum has positively demonstrated, that there is an ingredient in milk upon which all animal life depends for mental and bodily growth. Milk is the most necessary and the least expensive of human food, but that fact surely does not necessarily help your business unless the consumer who buys your product knows it. It is a waste of words to appeal to the sympathy of the public. The consumer will never buy your product just because you ask him to; he will never buy it because you will sell it to him for less than it cost you to produce it; nor will he buy it just because he can buy it cheaply. Not at all. The consumer buys your product because he knows it is a good article of food and when you tell him ALL the facts about the value of your product, he will buy it no matter what the cost.

"I know of no manufacturer in the world who knows so little about the value of his product as the dairymen. All these years he has been selling milk, and the public has been buying it, not as a food, but as a beverage. In the great cities the poor, ignorant mother has fed her children stale beer instead of fresh milk because she didn't know any better and the men engaged in the production of that milk had never told her of the difference.

"I deny that the primary object of organization among dairymen is to get more money for their milk. The fundamental object ought to be in telling the consumer about the VALUE of that milk, and then the law of supply and demand will regulate prices as it does everything else. Once educated to the value of milk as food the public will use two to three times as much as at present. Another object of organization should be economical production. There is waste, huge waste, in the production and distribution of milk. Some farmers never have made any money out of dairying and never will because they don't know how to produce milk economically. By organization, thru which the milk producers scattered over a wide area have signed contracts as a unit with the distributors, thereby saving the latter a considerable expense in soliciting individual farmers, the producers have cut the cost of milk to the consumer at least ten per cent. This is only one instance of the economies effected by organization. Others can and should be effected as time permits.

"The greatest opportunity dairymen have for putting their business on a permanent and prof-

itable basis lies in publicity. How many people of the cities really know about the value of this product you make? Very few; but there is scarcely a man, woman or child in the entire United States who does not know the alleged merits of the various makes of automobiles on the market. From ten to twenty per cent of the gross incomes of automobile concerns are spent in telling the people about their product, for these concerns have found that it pays to advertise. If it pays to advertise automobiles which are not a vital necessity, how much greater it would pay to advertise YOUR product for which there is no substitute.

"For many years these truths have been gradually soaking into the minds of the farmers, and great strides toward organization have recently been accomplished. I expect to see within the next three years all the dairy farmers organized. I expect to see the dairy press, as a matter of duty to mankind, telling the people about our product. I expect to see people educated to the value of milk in public gatherings, and to see it taught in the public schools.

"Then there is another thing that I think this organization might bring about, and that is the total eradication of tuberculosis. A few weeks ago I acted as chairman of one of the biggest gatherings of allied dairy interests ever held in this country. Present at the meeting were representatives of several foreign governments who had come to this country to buy pure-bred and disease-free cattle. After the meeting I met a representative of the Republic of Panama. He told me his government had just learned of the great truths about the value of dairy products and he had been commissioned to come to the United States and buy stock for the foundation of dairy herds in this country. I was also approached by a representative of the French government on a similar mission. He wanted animals that were absolutely free of all disease; he didn't want to take a single chance of shipping an animal to his country that bore even the slightest trace of disease taint. He asked me where he could get such cattle and I referred him to tuberculin-tested herds, accredited disease-free by the United States government. That gave me an idea. Knowing that Europe will be in our market for large numbers of the very best stock we raise for breeding purposes, I said to myself, 'Why shouldn't this great dairy state of Michigan so perfect its breeding stock that it can absolutely guarantee its quality and freedom from disease?' There is very little tuberculosis in Michigan, but there is some. As long as there is the remotest trace of this disease, we cannot say to foreign purchasers, 'come to Michigan; every cow and every sire has been tested for disease and it has been absolutely eliminated from our herds. Think what it would mean to the dairy and livestock industry of this state if we could be able to give such an assurance as that. And my idea would be a complete and rigid inspection of all herds in the state, and a law that would provide ample indemnification for every animal destroyed.'

## Resolutions Adopted by Mich. Milk Producers

WHEREAS, the Michigan State Milk Producers' Association hears with regret the proposed action of State's Attorney Hoyne, of Chicago, to bring to trial indictments secured by him against the officers of the Chicago Milk Producers' Association some months since for alleged violations of food laws of the State of Illinois, and

WHEREAS, it appears that only a technical violation, if any, is claimed to have been committed, viz., that of organization of milk producers, and,

WHEREAS, such indictment is one of general interest to all milk producers and all members of farm organizations, now, therefore,

Resolved, that we, in annual state convention assembled do again hereby express our earnest disapproval of the proposed prosecution threatened, and resent the discrimination clearly shown against outside producers of food, while passively granting immunity to the great food concerns within the city. (Passed unanimously.)

Resolved, that the Michigan Milk Producers' Association approve the efforts of their officers made during the last year in advertising the food value of dairy products, and do hereby recommend the continuance of such judicious advertising as they may deem prudent during the coming year. (Passed unanimously.)

Be it Resolved, that the constitution and by-laws of this association be amended so as to permit

(Continued on page 21)

## Copy of Letter Sent by Michigan Business Farming to Every Michigan Congressman and Senator

At the annual meeting of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n a resolution was unanimously adopted favoring the adoption of that portion of the "Gore bill," a part of which bill contains a provision prohibiting the use of sweepings, ergot, etc., in standard mixed dairy foods.

We heartily endorse this sentiment. Independent investigations by men interested in the dairy business show that adulteration of dairy feeds is very common, owing probably to the extreme scarcity and to the high prices. It is a common practice for millers to sell their sweepings to dairy manufacturers who do not hesitate to mix them with their legitimately milled products and sell the adulterated article as high quality feed. The losses now sustained by dairymen from feeding feeds of questionable quality and purity must be in the aggregate enormous. Moreover, these adulterated feeds are known to contain ingredients positively harmful if not in some instances, fatal to the animals that consume them. It should be no more legitimate to adulterate feeds for cattle than food for humans. Both practices are fraudulent and harmful and should be discouraged. We are sure that you will agree with us in this conclusion, and we respectfully urge that if not already satisfied with the justice of the dairymen's demands that you will acquaint yourself with their merits at the earliest possible moment and give your active support to the adoption of the particular section of the Gore bill above referred to.

Respectfully yours,

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING.



# Gov't-Owned Warehouses Will Solve Over-Production Problems

By CHAS. KERR, Farmer

SEEING that my subscription is about to expire, I herewith enclose a dollar for renewal of the little busy BUSINESS FARMING. I am sure it will be the best investment that I can make in the newspaper line, and please accept my thanks for past favors.

This is Thanksgiving Day. It is the greatest Thanksgiving Day of my life. I cannot find words to express my thankfulness, to know that at last the principal part of this great world war is over with. But we cannot help to feel sad and depressed, when we reflect on the sorrows and miseries this war has brought to the entire world. Want and starvation are staring millions of people in the face. To say nothing about what they have already suffered and lost. It is now to be hoped that the different great nations upon this earth may come to an understanding and agreement that war among nations will hereafter be practically impossible. The human family has had an awful expensive lesson, and should now be able to profit by it, so that such a calamity can not again overtake our future generations.

What have we learned? First, preparedness is a prevention against war. Mr. Roosevelt told us so years ago. We were loath to believe it at that time, but we have learned it to our sorrow.

Next, we have learned that "food won the war." That, too, was pointed out to us by Napoleon, when he said that "the soldier fought on his stomach," meaning that a hungry and starved army could not fight efficiently. It is safe to say had Germany been as well provided with food and clothing as she was with ammunition and armament the war would have been prolonged for years, and many more millions been slaughtered. Thanks to God that old Bill Hohenzollern and all his wise men about him overlooked that most vital part. Old Bill is claimed to be a great Bible student, but he must have forgotten Pharaoh's dream, which Joseph the Israelite interpreted to him. Same will be found in Genesis, Chap. 41-42, and should be read by all at this time. I urge that you turn to your Bibles and read it and reflect upon it. With such lessons taught us, it is surely our duty to take advantage of it so as to profit by it in the future.

The papers are full of articles about what to do with the Kaiser and the war lords. I do not believe that we here in the U. S. should worry about that. While we have suffered immense losses, both in men and material, it is not to be compared with what our allies have suffered and lost. I believe it should be left to them to mete out the proper punishment.

Germany, if she not already is, will be a bankrupt nation, and it is proper that she should be. But for us and our allies to go and destroy her and her property and kill her people, like she has done to others, that would not get us anything. We do not want to be classed with her in that respect. A just trial of the guilty parties and the proper punishment in accordance with law and order is the only honorable way of settlement.

Now, as to the future. We have learned that food and provision won the war. That seems to be conceded by all. That being the case, my articles that I have written from time to time on that subject have been substantiated in a very convincing way. I'll repeat in part an article I wrote and had published about four years ago. I believe it will receive more consideration and thought at this time.

"If our government would establish warehouses, elevators, etc., and buy up staple foodstuffs, issue warehouse certificates therefor, so that the farmers could use them as exchange in their business, it would not only stimulate production of foodstuffs, for which we and possibly a lot of the nations involved in this war may be in need of, in the very near future, but it would regulate, and stabilize prices."

That part of my argument has been proven beyond a doubt by the present price-fixing of wheat and wool. While the price of it is not as high as it should be according to statistics and information which has been gathered up for the purpose of finding out the actual cost of producing these articles, yet the farmers are producing them in increased quantities. On the other hand, had there been no prices fixed and no government regulations and restrictions placed upon it, here would the price have gone to? Now the farmer might have gained a little financially, but the big profits would have gone to the gamblers of the wheat pits and the consumers would have had to pay the price. The farmers would have had to take the blame for the high price.

The preparedness proposition in my article of

EDITOR'S NOTE: Chas. Kerr, of Ashley, writer of the accompanying article, is one of Gratiot county's most successful farmers. Born in Denmark, he left his native country at the age of 18 and in 1894 bought several hundred acres of swamp land in Gratiot county which he has reclaimed and perfected to a high state of cultivation. During this period Mr. Kerr has paid \$10,000 in drainage taxes alone, and today owns about 600 acres of cleared land. Mr. Ashley is a progressive thinker. He has visited in his native country on two occasions since locating in Michigan, and on both occasions has made it a point to study Europe's various methods to encourage agricultural enterprise. His plan for storing products during seasons of plenty to feed the world when crops fail, sounds practical and distinctly in accord with the needs of the present day.

four years ago read about as follows: "Any well-regulated government should have several years of provision in store for their entire population. That would not only protect them against bad seasons, but in case of war they would be able to look after their defenses without worry about their food problem." This part is also proven, and is being proven at this time to be of the greatest of value. There are other emergencies besides wars, in which a system of that kind would become one of the greatest benefits to the human family. Not so very many years ago in India famine ravished the country to such an extent that millions of people starved to death, and no nation was well enough prepared to come to their rescue.

For an illustration, had we, the people of the U. S., been in possession of such stores as above referred to England, which is the controlling power of that country, would gladly have paid fabulous prices for our goods to have saved her

## Edward N. Hurley of U. S. Shipping Board says Farming Business will Benefit by Merchant Marine

There are thousands of farmers through the west who remember those times back in the eighties and nineties when corn was worth more to burn than to sell. I wonder if they would be interested in some simple figures explaining those times.

Our manufacturing output then was roundly, \$150 per capita for the whole population of the United States; that is, in 1890, the corn-burning period. The value of a farm in 1890 to each farmer tilling the soil was \$2,000. The value of products that each factory worker made in 1890 was \$2,000. The average wages of the factory worker were \$490 per year.

Then came the great industrial expansion, beginning about 1898, which has paused only once or twice.

In 1914 nobody would have thought of burning corn or any other farm product, for farmers were prosperous along with the factory workers. By that time we were making \$246 worth of goods per capita, or \$3,030 per factory worker. The factory worker's wages had risen to \$660 a year, and the result was clearly shown in the value of a farm which was then \$3,400 for every person engaged in tilling the soil.

I think this shows pretty clearly that the farmer's market and his prosperity are linked closely with our industrial prosperity. I have quoted these figures because I believe that 20 years from now the statisticians will be able to compare the factory output and wages and farm values of 1938 with those of today and show perhaps even a more remarkable increase.

For we are on the verge of an even greater industrial advance—an extension of production and commerce in world trade to the American merchant marine and the new banking laws and other recent legislation which will help us to put our ships on new trade routes all over the globe.

As a business man, the farmer has both a direct and indirect interest in these ships, besides his investment as an American. Direct benefits will come to him through direct sales of his products

people. In our own country there are repeatedly cases of destructive calamities befalling certain localities where the government could immediately come to their relief if properly

prepared. Volumes could be written to illustrate different cases.

The system is not a complicated one, which has been proven by wheat and wool prices. The only trouble is our government did not go far enough. If there is price-fixing on certain commodities it should be on all commodities and necessities of life. Otherwise it is no more or less than class-legislation. Our government fixed the price on wool and wheat, and said how much profit the dealers should have. That has apparently worked out satisfactorily to all, excepting, perhaps, a few speculators. It is safe to say wheat, long before this, would have reached the \$5 mark if the government had not stepped in as it did.

Government control, regulations of prices, etc., surely would have a tendency to increase production. A great deal of internal improvements would be made. "Back to the Farm" would be the slogan; capital would be more freely invested in the farming industry, farms and farm lands would be improved. Our highways would come in for their share of improvement; the people in all branches of industry would feel more secure, knowing that something was being laid by for a rainy day, or in case the unexpected should happen. The farmer could work more contentedly, knowing about what he could expect to get for his products. He would also know that he was not going to be held up by unscrupulous speculators. In general I believe that it would be a great step toward peace, harmony and contentment to all people.

This is not a new idea even in this country. It was advocated in the campaign when Bryan made this remarkable comment in his speech in Chicago, when he said, "We will not be crucified on a cross of gold, etc." Now we don't want to be crucified on a cross of gold or silver. We want to live just as long as God will let us. Not only that, we want to live in houses of plenty, with all the comforts of life about us, according to our several stations in life, and there is no good reason why we cannot so live in these blessed United States.—C. K., Ashley Michigan.

to foreign countries, breeding animals to South America, fruit and dairy products to European and Orient, and the like. Indeed, the farmer through his co-operative marketing organizations and his Government can do much directly to promote new world markets, especially in those specialties like red apples and cheese which sell for good prices and take the minimum of fertility from the soil.

But the indirect returns of the American merchant marine to the farmer will be even greater. By selling our factory goods abroad we can increase the output. When you increase the output of a factory, in most cases, you are able to reduce cost of production and also prices. For increased output means that people have steadier work and that overhead expenses, such as rent, insurance, depreciation, etc., are spread over a greater volume of business. With world markets in which to sell our manufacturers can keep their plants running through the year. They can pay higher wages. They can give factory workers more work each year. The American factory worker lives well. Give him more wages and the first expenditure he makes is at the grocery store and the butcher shop for more food and better. So the American merchant marine and world trade are about to put more dollars into our factories and some of these dollars will go to the farmers for food.

Another interesting phase of world trade for this country when our merchant marine is in operation will be the new insurance against hard times. I do not believe that we shall ever again have money panics—the Federal Reserve system has stopped them. It has prevented several panics since the European war began. But there is always the possibility of depression due to decreased demand for our factory goods. That sort of hard times came to us here at home through reduced crop yields and other causes.

With active merchant marine and a healthy, growing world trade, however, we shall be in a wholly different position. During every panic and



depression of the past 25 years American business men have always looked abroad for customers, to sell surplus goods. But they were strangers in foreign markets—without sales branches or ships or banking facilities. Now that we are about to really cause world trade with our own ships and bankers, and salesmen, it will be possible to discount hard times at home. Should business fall off here we can go to other countries where times are good—and times are always good somewhere around the world—and sell our factory surplus. We will not be strangers then. We will have customers in other countries, and salesmen, and branch banks; we will have ships to serve those customers better than they have ever been served before and so we will get the business.

As I have said before, the greatest business in this country is farming. The farmer's business, however, is linked up with that of the manufacturer. Also, the farmer depends absolutely upon transportation for his markets and profits.

The American merchant marine represents the biggest transportation enterprise undertaken by this country since we built the transcontinental railroads. It is bound to increase and stabilize the farmer's business. For that reason he may well begin to study the possibilities of the American merchant marine, inform himself about it, and support it as good business.—Edward N. Hurley, Chairman United States Shipping Board.

### SECRETARY SITE-VALUE LEAGUE ANSWERS FARMER CRITIC

I am very glad MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING published the communication of Francis G. Smith of Isabella county, in opposition to site-value taxation. The opinions he expresses are held by many farmers, if not by most of them. They are perfectly honest in their opposition, and must not be too severely censured for their beliefs.

Nevertheless they show their ignorance, not only of the fundamental basis of political economy (which is the science of the production and distribution of wealth), but of every-day facts, when, if they would raise their eyes and enlarge their horizon, they would perceive their errors.

For example, speaking of site-value taxation, which Mr. Smith calls "the same old single-tax idea which was aimed at owners of big game preserves in England," he says that "the city millionaires are seeking a way to unload their taxes on someone else."

The truth is that site-value taxation would shift tax burdens from the country "punkin" to the city "squash." Here is proof, right in Michigan: The City of Detroit covers a little more than two ordinary townships—50,000 acres. Yet the assessed site-value of this area is over \$466,000,000. Now there are in the neighborhood of 18,000,000 acres in Michigan in farms, with two-thirds under cultivation. Strip these 18,000,000 acres of all improvements, that is, look upon them as "wild land," and they would not bring on the average, \$20.00 an acre. I am offered good wild land for \$12.50 an acre. While Detroit's area (land alone) is assessed at nearly \$500,000,000, it is worth at least a third more, or, say \$700,000,000. Thus it is seen that, under a system of site-value taxation, Detroit land owners would pay in taxes twice as much as all the farm owners in Michigan.

Instead of "millionaires" desiring site-value taxation, they are bitterly opposing it, for they are "class conscious," and know that site-value taxation would be bad for them.

Mr. Smith's allusion to England is unfortunate. For in England it is the officials of nearly three hundred municipalities who have petitioned parliament to allow them to adequately tax sites. What they see, and what the Michigan advocates of site-value taxation see, is that it is city land, and not farm land, that consists of valuable sites, and that shifting taxes from improvements to values created by the community collectively would relieve farmers and all others who work hard for a living and actually produce wealth, of taxes owners of privileges should pay, now escape.

"Greedy, grasping monopolists" are opposing site-value taxation everywhere, and they find their best friends in misinformed farming communities, among those who want to catch the "big property owners," but unconsciously play the big property owners' game.

I have given you an insight into Detroit's immense site-value. But are the readers of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING aware that more than one-half of this immense value is owned by less than a thousand persons and corporations? The Michigan Bureau of Labor made an investigation some years ago and discovered this fact by an examination of the assessors' books. Another investigation would show that probably two-thirds of Detroit's site-values are owned by less than a thousand persons and corporations; for the concentration tendency is very marked in all cities. In New York City 93 per cent (Cont. on page 18)

### EVERY FARM HOME IN MICHIGAN SHOULD HAVE HOT WATER SYSTEM

Once in awhile you come across a farmer who "doesn't want anything to do with modern home conveniences, by heck," but his kind are mighty scarce and becoming scarcer. No farmer is truly successful whose home life is unsatisfactory to either himself, his wife or their children. It's a matter of pure statistics that on farms where some attention is given to bettering living conditions, the problem of keeping the boys and girls is not nearly so perplexing as on farms where no attempt is made to make home life pleasant.

On this page is illustrated the "set-up" of a simple water system that can be installed at a nominal cost in any farm home kitchen where there is a range and a cistern. Speaking of the system, the Michigan Agricultural College says:

"Running water is desirable in any home. If a system can be provided which will supply both hot and cold water and this water is soft or cistern water, little more could be desired. The water system shown in the accompanying cuts is intended to fill kitchen needs by providing both hot and cold water from the cistern at the kitchen sink. No storage tank is required other than a range boiler which would ordinarily be used for storing hot water from the heating coil in the range. The only way in which this system is not complete for the purpose intended is that it is necessary to operate the kitchen force pump each time water is required. However, if a good pump of the type required is used, and if both the check valve and the suction valve are replaced occasionally so that they remain tight, little trouble will be experienced in this respect. It is much easier to operate a pump for small quantities of water than to secure a vessel to carry it in, make a trip across the kitchen, draw it from the tea kettle or other vessel and make another trip across the kitchen to the sink. This water system has another advantage in that it may be easily installed. The piping is all exposed and no openings need to be cut in the walls or floor except for the pipe for the pump which would have to be done in any case provided a pump is used. The heating coil may be simply a pipe passed thru the fire-box of the range, using the openings which are provided on ranges for this purpose, or a fire-back may be used as a heater where such can be secured conveniently. In both cases, the pipe running from the bottom of the range boiler thru the heating coil or fire-back and to the top of the range boiler is of practically the same construction. The principle of heating water is that the water when heated in the coil becomes lighter and rises to the top of the range boiler while the cold water settles to the bottom of the range boiler and follows thru the lower part of the piping to the heater.

Referring to Fig. 1, range boiler is shown connected with the water-back in the range in the

usual manner from the bottom of the range boiler and pipe "A" extends up to the cistern force pump at the kitchen sink. A one-half inch pipe connects with the top of the range boiler and extends over the sink. The pipe "C" should be left open and no faucet should be attached, as steam must escape from this pipe, should any form in the boiler. Pipe "E" extends to the cistern.

First, fill the range boiler but close "D" and pump until water comes out of "C." To get hot water, keep "D" closed and pump and hot water will come out of "C." To get cold water, open "D" and pump. The check valve "F" prevents hot water from flowing from the range boiler thru "A" and out of "D."

To assist in the construction of this simple system, a detailed drawing of the piping is given in Fig. 2.

Below is an itemized bill of material, the cost of which, of course, varies in different localities, but which is not too great for the complete system:

One 30-gal. range boiler and stand, 1 water front, 1 cistern force pump, 3 in. cylinder with bibb; 3 3-4 in. unions, galvanized; 5 3-4 in. elbows, galvanized; 2 3-4 in. tees, galvanized; 1 3-4 in. horizontal check valve; 3 3-4 x 1 in. bushings; 1 1-2 x 1 in. bushings; 1 one-inch plug; 1 3-4 in. plain compression bibb 2 1-2 in. elbows; 3 3-4 in. short nipples; 1 1-2 in. short nipple; 16 ft. (approximately) 3-4 in. galvanized pipe; 8 ft. (approximately) 1-2 in. galvanized pipe; 10 ft. (approximately) 1-4 in. galvanized pipe.

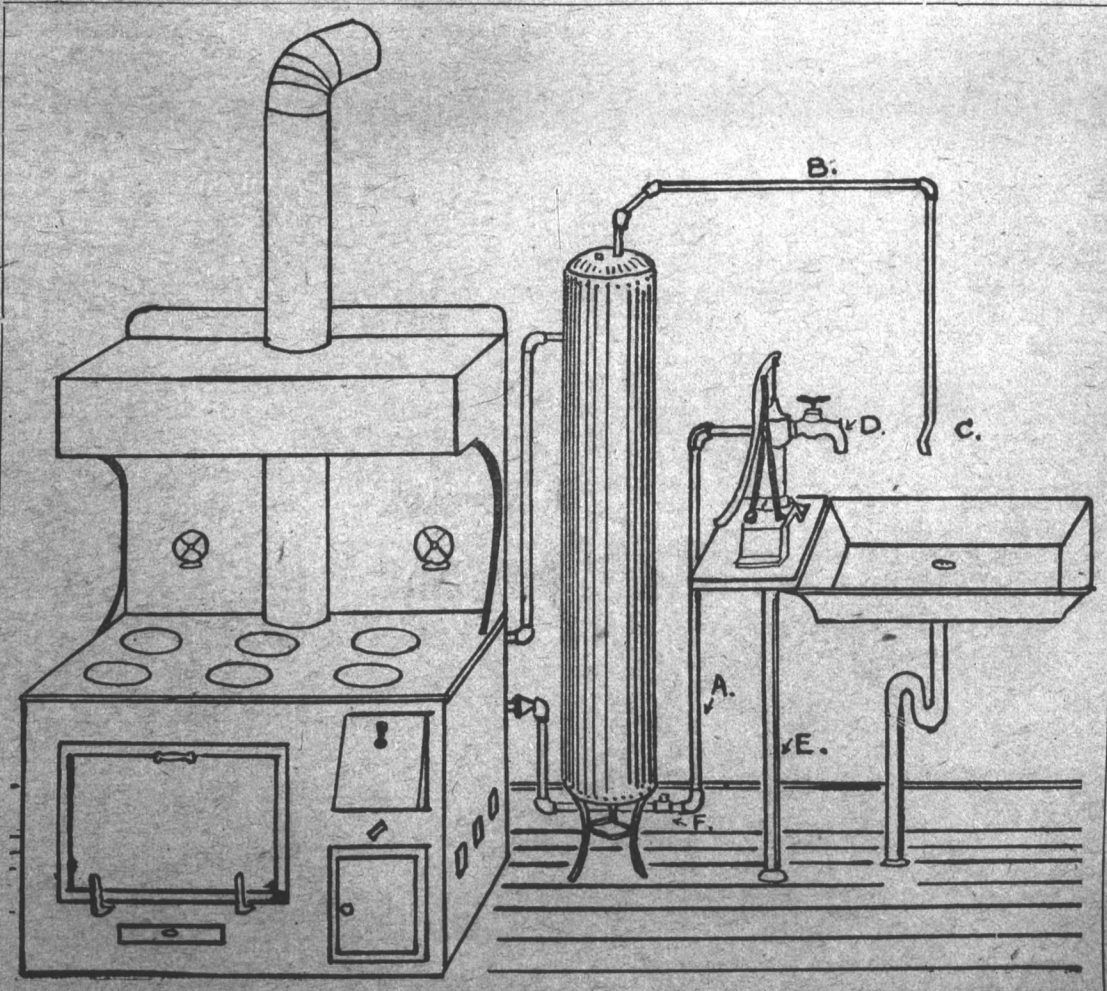
The college has agreed to furnish our readers upon request complete blue-print plans and instructions for installing this system. Now is the time of year above all others when mother will appreciate having hot water handy in the kitchen for washing dishes and clothes and for scrubbing the floors and the children. And it will seem mighty good to father coming in these cold winter evenings, to be able to turn a tap, and presto! wash his hands under a running stream of hot water. The system above described is a fuel-saver, too, for the water heats while the supper is cooking. Every farmer interested in this system is requested to fill out the coupon below and mail to the address given:

Department of Farm Mechanics,  
Michigan Agricultural College,  
East Lansing, Michigan.

Gentlemen: I am interested in the water system described in the Dec. 14th issue of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING and wish you would send me free of charge blue print drawings and instructions for installing this system. I am actively engaged in farming.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ R.F.D. No. \_\_\_\_\_





## FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

(A clearing department for farmers' everyday troubles. Prompt and careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. Call upon us.)

### WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FALL AND SPRING RYE?

I am asking for information thru your paper. Is there any difference between fall rye and spring rye. I have been informed that up north around Traverse City they sow fall rye in the spring and it does fine. Is there what you call spring rye or not? If so, where can a person get seed? As ever, a reader of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING.—*J. R. B., Alma, Michigan.*

Rye is more hardy than wheat, making it so that the rye can be planted most any time up until the ground is frozen. That that is planted early, yields much the better returns, but it is true that the rye that is planted too late in the fall to get started before winter is apt to give a reasonably good yield next summer.

The common varieties do quite well when planted in the spring. We are not in the region where rye is normally planted in the spring. In the northwestern spring wheat districts, some spring rye is also grown so there is such a thing as spring rye. One cannot make a great point of this because the spring rye does well when planted in the fall, in other words rye is more easily changed over from spring to fall and fall to spring than most of our other grains.—*Frank A. Spragg, Plant Breeder, M. A. C.*

### MAY A SOLDIER'S SISTER WEAR A SERVICE BROOCH?

I would like to know whether a married lady could wear a service brooch pin if she had a brother overseas. When he wasn't in the army he lived with his folks and the married lady lived around the same town, and could she put a service flag in the window for him. If she was not married and lived with her folks then could she wear a brooch pin?—*C. B. L., Vanderbilt, Mich.*

Yes, by all means, you may with perfect propriety wear an emblem in memory of your brother. The Official Bulletin of the United States government, in its issue of May 25th, tells of the "origin, design and proper display of service flag, and persons entitled to representation." From this exposition we learn that a service flag may be "flown from a home for a husband, son, father, or brother, even tho he did not actually leave from that household directly to go into the service, but in case of any more distant relatives they should actually be members of the household where the flag is displayed and have left for the service directly from such household. Domestic employees, roomers, or boarders should not be represented." Copies of the complete article describing service flag display may be secured from the Headquarters Central Department, United States Army, Chicago.

### WANTED: A COON DOG AND LEGAL INFORMATION

Do you know of any person or persons who raise and sell coon dogs? Could you also tell me if in a damage suit carried from justice court to circuit court the winner has to pay any of the costs, such as stenographer's fees, etc?—*Subscriber.*

Our sources of information on coon dogs are somewhat limited. These animals seem to thrive only in southern zones, at least the only coon-dog breeders we have listed are in the south. The Southern Farm Coon Hound Kennels, at Selmer, Tenn., will send dogs on trial. Perhaps some of our readers know of Michigan dog breeders who have coon dogs for sale. If so, we will be pleased to get the information.

There are no taxable stenographer fees in justice court. The stenographer is seldom used for justice court unless it is desired to preserve the testimony of all or a part of the witnesses. If his attorney employed the stenographer in justice court in the transaction of his business he would be liable for the fees. A stenographer may be directed by the Judge of Probate and the costs awarded in his discretion. Appeal from either of these courts may be made to the circuit court. If the case was tried in the circuit court there is a regular stenographer fee in each case, which as I recollect is three dollars, and an appeal may be made from the circuit court to the supreme court. In each case it is an appeal from a lower court to a higher court. It would therefore be dangerous for me to say whether he should or should not pay the stenographer fee.

On an appeal from the justice court to the circuit court the appellant is required to pay all of the court costs of the winner not exceeding ten dollars in addition to the jury fee, if a jury was called. Appeal may be made from probate court and from the circuit court without such payment.—*W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.*

### LAWS COVERING RELATION BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE

Last year we hired a man from Lansing, paid him the wage he asked for, gave him all the meat, potatoes and other things he wanted. At first he was the best man we ever had, but when the busy season came, and other help was scarce, he neglected his work. He wouldn't get up in the morning; he didn't feed the stock part of the time. At first we didn't say anything to him for fear he would leave us, but he finally neglected his work so that we had to tell him that if he didn't do his work as he was hired to do, he would have to leave. The man and his wife claim we can't discharge him as he was hired by the year. She says in New York state where they came from the farmers will unhitch their teams at five o'clock in the afternoon and then do their chores. Is that true? We would like to know where we are at. She says that we have got to pay her husband for all the work he does after that time. Now, what is over-time with a farmer? If we should send them away would we have to pay them more wages, and how much?—*Subscriber.*

The statute with reference to a legal day's work does not apply to domestic and farm laborers, by expressing the exemption as follows:

"Nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to domestic or farm laborers or other employees who agree to work more than ten hours per day."

The statute does not apply to employment under a hiring by the week, month, or year. There is no "extra time" for farm labor except by expressed agreement. A farm laborer is bound to labor according to the custom of the community,

I am glad I had faith in the venture of M. B. F. It is a paper all farmers should read and subscribe for and I am going to bank my faith on its future by enclosing a five-dollar check for ten years' subscription. I may not live to read it the whole of that time, as I am nearly 62 years old, but I consider it worth that price every 12 months to any farmer. Wishing it the best of success, I am, yours truly—*E. J. Woodin, Isabella county, Michigan.*

which is construed to be understood by farmer and laborer.

A hiring by the year is good for a year, and if the laborer is unlawfully discharged before the expiration of the time he is bound to use reasonable diligence to procure other employment, and the income of such employment if it does not amount to as much as the yearly employment will be deducted from the total of the yearly employment, and the laborer can collect the balance from his employer.

A laborer may be discharged at any time even though hired for a year, if he does not live up to his contract of employment, and the employer is entitled to procure other labor to fill the place according to contract, and charge an additional cost he may be to against the laborer on his yearly contract. In other words he must live up to his contract and maybe discharged at any time for good cause. He is liable to his employer for any damage caused by breach of his contract of labor. Such contract if not expressed in terms are implied that he shall labor according to the custom of that locality in a good workmanlike manner, he is liable for any damage caused by wilful conduct or negligence.—*W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.*

If farming in the state of New York has advanced to such a happy degree that farmers can unhitch their teams at five o'clock and "knock off" work for the day at six, we'd never dare divulge the fact to our readers lest they all migrate to New York. We sympathize with the man who has to work from six in the morning till eight and nine at night, but under present farming conditions, there seems to be no immediate help for this.

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WILL GIVE CORN FACTS

Could you tell me where I could get a good book on corn culture? I would like to get a book telling all about corn so I could raise a good crop of it. I am a reader of M. B. F. and like it very much.—*A. M. R., Holly, Michigan.*

Write to the Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., explaining what you want and they will send you bulletins covering the subject.

### MORE COMPLAINTS AGAINST HARRIS BROS. SEED COMPANY

We are writing you in reference to an order we sent to Harris Bros. Seed Co., Mt. Pleasant, Mich. The order was sent last March for garden seeds, potatoes and seed corn. The potatoes and garden seeds came but there were three bushels of seed corn that never came. The price for three bushels of seed corn was \$21.50. We would be very thankful and would always have a good word to say for M. B. F. if you could find out if we could get anything, or if the company is no good.—*J. P., Cadillac, Michigan.*

We have at least a dozen similar complaints against the Harris Bros. Seed Co. Last August the writer visited Mt. Pleasant and called at Harris Bros' office. We got as far as the door. It was locked, and the place was deserted. After considerable difficulty we learned the following facts: One of the Harris Bros., had departed for parts unknown; the other, a long-time and respected citizen of Mt. Pleasant was still in the city, but it was no use to talk with him as the firm was in bankruptcy. For several months prior to this we had written Harris Bros. letters which had never been acknowledged, and we learned that letters from hundreds of farmers had been received after the firm had filed a petition in bankruptcy, that had never been opened, and would not be opened until the court ordered. Perhaps some of our subscribers' dollars are in those envelopes. We do not know. Anyway, we are still on the trail and hope to secure for our subscribers who got stung their share of what few assets may remain, after the legal costs are taken care of.

### HIGHWAYS ARE FOR TRAVEL AND NOT FOR PASTURAGE

Is a town responsible for losses of cattle and horses that get into mire holes? Or can a town be made to fill a mire hole up? In this town it is customary to let cattle and horses run out on the commons. The hole is on a section line road about four feet from the wagon track. There has been two horses and three cows in this mire hole this summer, but were discovered in time to save them. This part of the road is not traveled very frequently.—*F. J. Z., Oscoda county.*

The highway is for travel and not for pasture. The adjacent proprietor is the owner of the center of the highway for the purpose of pasture, to maintain the premises is security for himself and others who pasture are trespassers. The township would not be liable for miring of cattle and horses pasturing the highway. Another question would be raised if the injury occurred while driving the highway.—*W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.*

### WHO CAN GIVE THIS SUBSCRIBER THE INFORMATION WANTED?

As I am a reader of your paper, and as I see others ask questions thru its columns I thought I would like to ask one, too. I would like to know if any of the readers of this paper have had any experience is a square silo. Now as I have got to build a silo the place I have to put it in will accommodate a square silo the best of any. Of course, cement is dear, but not as dear as lumber, and what I wish to know is whether silage can be kept just as well in a square silo as in a round one. If some one will give their experience in regard to this matter I will appreciate it very much.—*W. P. H., Walkerville.*

### ANTRIM COUNTY WELL PLEASED WITH COUNTY AGENT CRIBBS

At the last meeting of the board of supervisors of Antrim county a resolution was unanimously passed endorsing the work of County Agent W. C. Cribbs and appropriating the necessary funds for continuing his work for another year. It is possible, however, that Mr. Cribbs will not be able to take this position a second year as we learn from reliable sources that he is being strongly considered for the position of assistant to Hale Tennant of the U. S. Bureau of Markets, through whose instrumentality the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange was organized. Mr. Cribbs took an active part in the organizing of the local associations, and his ability as an organizer has attracted the attention of the bureau of markets.

It is reported that explorers from the University of Pennsylvania have unearthed in Memphis, Egypt what is thought to be the throne of the Pharaoh of the Oppression and the very throne room in which Moses and Aaron appeared with their demand that he let the Children of Israel go.



## FOOD DEMAND DEVELOPED BY WAR WILL CONTINUE

The increasing extent to which farmers of the United States are supplying foreign markets with food is shown by a comprehensive analysis of exports lately prepared by the U. S. Food Administration. The statistical study indicates clearly the need for producers to keep well informed on food conditions abroad if they are to grow the products for which demand is greatest.

Following is a summary of the report arranged by commodities:

### EXPORTS OF CEREALS

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Average of three pre-war years to all countries | 4,694,406 tons |
| Last fiscal year (ending July 1, 1918)          | 7,541,006 tons |
| Increase  | 60.6 per cent  |

Cereal exports to the three great western Allies, (the United Kingdom, France and Italy) increased more than 260 per cent and were about 30 per



CAN YOU BEAT IT?

—Hungerford in the Pittsburg Sun.

cent larger than our total average pre-war exports to all countries.

### EXPORTS OF MEAT AND FISH

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Average of three pre-war years to all countries | 277,874 tons |
| Last fiscal year to all countries               | 986,508 tons |
| Increase  | 255 per cent |

More than four-fifths of the total of these commodities exported last year went to the Western Allies, making our exports to them 339 per cent more than the pre-war average.

### EXPORTS OF ANIMAL FATS (Except Dairy Products)

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Average of three pre-war years to all countries | 326,019 tons  |
| Last fiscal year to all countries               | 220,085 tons  |
| Decrease  | 32.5 per cent |

In the pre-war years slightly less than a third of our total exports of animal fats went to the United Kingdom, France and Italy. During the last fiscal year, these countries received nearly one-half of our available surplus of this commodity. Animal fats include tallow, lard, neutral lard, lard compounds, lard oil and oleomargarine. Of these products only oleomargarine showed an increase in exports to all countries.

### EXPORTS OF VEGETABLE OILS, OIL CAKE, MEAL

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Average of three pre-war years to all countries | 1,088,611 tons |
| Last fiscal year                                | 151,620 tons   |
| Decrease  | 86 per cent    |

The decrease in exports of these commodities to Allies was about 62 per cent.

### EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Average of three pre-war years to all countries | 13,019 tons    |
| Last fiscal year                                | 295,908 tons   |
| Increase  | 2,173 per cent |

The increase of dairy exports to the Allies was more than 13,000 per cent, making our total to them nearly 15 times as great as the pre-war average of the exports to all countries.

### EXPORTS OF SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND SYRUP

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Average of three pre-war years to all countries | 230,092 tons |
| Last fiscal year                                | 400,395 tons |
| Increase  | 74 per cent  |

The increase in exports of these commodities to the Allies was about in the same proportion as the increase to all countries.

### EXPORTS OF DRIED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Average of three pre-war years to all countries | 152,118 tons  |
| Last fiscal year                                | 195,369 tons  |
| Increase  | 28.4 per cent |

### GRAND TOTAL OF FOREGOING CLASSES

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Average of three pre-war years to all countries | 6,782,139 tons  |
| Last fiscal year                                | 9,790,891 tons  |
| THIS YEAR'S PLEDGE                              | 20,000,000 tons |

Briefly, during the pre-war years the Allies received about 34 per cent of our total exports while last year they received 77 per cent of the total. Thus in a broad way, the United Kingdom, France and Italy have been twice as good customers as formerly and this year's pledge, made by the Food Administration in behalf of the American people, calls for more than a doubling of the excellent performance we made last year. Other countries have also added to the food orders which will call for our best production and conservation efforts to fill.

The largest increases, it will be noted, have been in dairy products and meats. From present indication based on survey of present world food supplies, these commodities will continue to be in demand for a considerable time after cereal supplies have again reached normal production and distribution.

## WASHINGTON SPUD DEALERS WOULD FIX GRADES FOR GROWERS

"Efforts are being made by carload shippers of potatoes," says a Seattle, Wash., dispatch to the *Chicago Packer*, "to secure the enactment of compulsory state grading rules at the coming session of the Washington legislature. W. M. Pease, of the Turner-Pease Co., wholesale butter and eggs, has consented to introduce the bill and to sponsor it should a fight develop."

Michigan then is not the only state in the Union where farmers are not to be permitted to run their business for themselves. Grading legislation as we have many times pointed out is a matter for the individual states rather than the federal government, but the demand for such legislation should come from the farmer and not the fellow who deals in the stuff the farmer grows. For a long time we have been patiently waiting for someone to explain to us why the department of agriculture or the U. S. Food Administration, or the organized shippers of Michigan or any state has any right, inherent, legislative, or moral to impose upon farmers certain regulations for the grading of their products. But this explanation has never been forthcoming.

We strongly agree with Jason Woodman's sentiment, who feelingly exclaimed at the potato growers' meeting in Lansing last spring, "It doesn't make any difference whether this grading measure is good or bad for us; that's our business. All we ask is that they quit their d—m meddling in our affairs." But no matter how devoutly we may wish "them" to quit meddling in our affairs, or consign them to perdition for their interference, it takes more than mere thoughts and words, to keep them from doing it. It will take action, organized action, by farmers from Maine to Washington, and Michigan to Florida, to secure for the farmers the power to determine among themselves how their products shall be grown, graded, distributed and for what prices they shall sell.

## COLLEGE TO GIVE TRUCK AND TRACTOR INSTRUCTION

Training in the operation and care of motor trucks and tractors will be offered by the M. A. C. in a course which will open January 20th and run for one month.

Any man interested in the work is eligible for admission to the course, no previous training being required. There will be no fees or tuition charges. By using the army equipment the college is able to accept a large number of men for the course. Information may be obtained by writing to H. H. Musselman, Farm Mechanics Department, Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich.

## ORGANIZED CANADIAN FARMERS OPPOSE THE HIGH TARIFF

The following is a synopsis of the new farmers' platform adopted at a recent meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture at Toronto:

Immediate and substantial all-around reduction of the customs tariff.

Reduction of customs duty on goods imported from Britain to one-half of rates charged under the general tariff.

Acceptance of the reciprocity agreement of 1911, and the placing of all foodstuffs not included in said agreement on the free list. Agricultural implements, farm machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils to be places on free list.

All tariff concessions granted to other countries to be immediately extended to Britain.

All corporations manufacturing products protected by tariff to be required to publish accurate statements of their earnings.

Every claim for tariff protection to be heard publicly by special Parliamentary Committee.

The resulting reduction in revenue to be met by direct taxation on unimproved land values, graduated income and inheritance taxation, a graduated tax on corporate profits and by basing the levying and collecting of business profits tax upon the actual cash invested.

## MONROE BEET GROWERS RECEIVED ONLY \$9 PER TON

Simply because the beet growers of Monroe county had not affiliated themselves with the Michigan Beet Growers' Ass'n, and contracted with Michigan companies who agreed to pay Michigan growers \$10 per ton for 1918 beets, they were obliged to sell their 1918 crop at \$1 less than what members of the association received. This information was contained in a recent letter from the county agent of Monroe county, to A. B. Cook president of the association, who asked that steps be taken to bring the Monroe county growers into the organization. Nearly all of Monroe county beets were contracted to a Toledo firm which made a final settlement at \$9 per ton.

## CHARLEVOIX FARMERS GET FARM LOAN ASSOCIATION CHARTER

Boyer City.—A charter has been granted to the Springvale national farm loan association, with headquarters in this city, and comprising the townships of Melrose, Evangeline, Evaline, Boyne Valley, Chandler, Bay and Hudson in Charlevoix county. S. C. Smith of this city is secretary-treasurer of the association. The need of such an association in this section has been very great as most of the farms are still undeveloped, tho the soil is very fertile. With plenty of capital back of it, agricultural expansion in this section should go forward rapidly.

## RECENT BULLETINS ISSUED BY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farmers' Bulletin No. 623, "Ice Houses and the Use of Ice on the Dairy Farm." The department of agriculture is making a special campaign to induce farmers to put up ice this winter for next summer. If your farm is located near a pond or slow-running stream, it is easy to have an ice supply. The above bulletin contains all necessary information for putting up ice.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 976, "Cooling Milk and Cream on the Farm." This is a particularly valuable bulletin for Michigan dairymen. It describes the various types of coolers on the market and how to install them.

Bulletin No. 959, "The Spotted Garden Slug," of interest to all gardeners and farmers.

## TWO IMPORTANT DECISIONS GOVERNING HOG SHIPMENTS

Two conclusions in the hog situation have just been reached. It was decided that the price of hogs for January shall be continued on the same basis as in November and December. Throwouts are to include pigs under 150 pounds, stags, boars, thin sows and skips. Also effective Dec. 5, the shipping embargo will be lifted and free shipping will recommence.

Because of the shortage of labor at the slaughtering centers, occasioned by the influenza epidemic and by large number of men withdrawn for military service, the slaughterers have found difficulty in handling the large supplies of livestock which have been coming to market during the past few weeks. To control the situation it became necessary for the Food Administration to request the Railroad Administration to apply an embargo which was lifted Dec. 5. This aided in controlling the situation altho the shipping permit system which necessarily accompanied the embargo proved to be cumbersome.

The recent heavy runs at the principal markets indicates that there may be in the country a larger number of hogs than the heretofore published estimates show. It is hoped that the runs of hogs to the markets and shipments on foreign orders will be of such reciprocal volume that the packing centers can now handle them without the embargo.

The meetings in Chicago were participated in by representatives of the United States Food Administration, the Committee of Packers sharing in foreign allotment orders, representatives of the Agricultural Advisory Committee and special representatives for the swine producers.





# MARKET FLASHES



## WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKETS

All Markets Are Quoted Easy This Week, With Grain, Vegetables in Fair Demand Dairy Products in Slight Demand

The general trend of the market is upward, but developments have been very slow this week. There seems to be a rather more permanent feeling to the grain market than to either the vegetable or dairy lines.

Cereals are generally in good demand, and no further declines of any importance are looked for.

Vegetables are in abundant supply, but for the most part are in active demand, with prices ruling firmer to higher. The cold weather has practically stopped shipment of vegetables except in refrigerator or "fired" cars and the supplies in storage at primary markets are being fed out slowly in anticipation of higher prices.

Butter and eggs are both suffering from lack of demand, the sharp advances of last week evidently scaring off buyers. But when it becomes generally known that the mounting prices are due entirely to scarcity rather than speculation, there will be a scramble for supplies which will mean very much higher prices.



## WHEAT

| GRADE       | Detroit | Chicago | New York |
|-------------|---------|---------|----------|
| No. 2 Red   | 2.27    | 2.21    | 2.34 1-2 |
| No. 3 Red   |         | 2.17    | 2.30 1-2 |
| No. 2 White | 2.25    | 2.21    | 2.34 1-2 |
| No. 2 Mixed | 2.25    | 2.20    | 2.33     |

In spite of the government fixed price, No. 2 red wheat, basic \$2.25 at Detroit, is quoted on the Detroit market at \$2.27, having advanced two cents during the last week. Of course, you understand how this happens? Dealers in grain are not forced to sell as they buy unless they choose. By withholding a considerable portion of grain from the market they can create a scarcity and buyers are obliged to bid up the price in order to get the grain onto the market. In this transaction, of course, the farmer in the barley market. Few Michigan the bulk of his crop, if not all, at prices fixed by law, but should export demand develop to such an extent as to create a scarcity in the domestic supply, there is nothing to keep the price down. Of course, most of the wheat is being bought by the government or thru government agencies, for which only the basic price is paid. But those who buy independently of the government may as well expect that as supplies dwindle, the price to them will go up.

A grain trade journal thus exposes recent efforts that have been made to cause panic among farmers:

"A clever piece of pro-German propaganda came to light the past week, aimed directly at American farmers. Apparently the effort is being made to break prices in order that Germany may secure grains, other than wheat, at the lowest possible level. The story, in effect, was that England has broken the food control agreement and is sending ships to the Argentine and to Australia to get the lowpriced wheat in those countries, and will not buy from the United States. As a matter of fact, since war broke out in 1914 England has been drawing wheat steadily from those countries and will continue to do so. The object of the story was to excite the farmers to discredit the Food Administration, and revive hatred of England. Interior dealers and producers should beware of these poison gas attacks. They will be renewed."



## LAST MINUTE WIRES



DETROIT.—Potatoes firm and advancing; beans inactive, no change in prices; butter higher; eggs firm; poultry firm.

CHICAGO.—Corn firm and higher; oats steady; potatoes firm and higher.

NEW YORK.—Potatoes firm and higher; oats and corn steady; beans inactive; hay inactive; apples firm, export demand strengthens prices.



## CORN

| GRADE        | Detroit | Chicago | New York |
|--------------|---------|---------|----------|
| No. 2 Yellow | 1.55    | 1.47    | 1.66     |
| No. 3 Yellow |         | 1.45    | 1.62 1-2 |
| No. 4 Yellow | 1.50    | 1.39    | 1.60     |

The atmosphere surrounding the corn market is rapidly clearing away and both producers and dealers profess to see higher prices. The demand at present is very good and supplies none too liberal. Of course, the crest of the corn movement has not yet been reached by any means, but another fortnight should see it well under way. Nevertheless growers show no haste in getting their crop to the market, and if this same disposition guides them in future marketing, the market should rule fairly steady even during the height of the grain movement.



## OATS

| GRADE       | Detroit | Chicago | New York |
|-------------|---------|---------|----------|
| Standard    | .77     | .75     | .83      |
| No. 3 White | .76 1-2 | .74     | .81      |
| No. 4 White | .75 1-2 | .73     | .80      |

Oats are a cent higher on the Detroit market than they were a week ago, and the feeling is one of firmness. Despite the influx of much of the new crop, oats have steadily advanced all the fall. Since the first of October standard oats have advanced three and a half cents a bushel. Exports of oats to Europe since January 1st have averaged around 10,000,000 bushels per month, and the demand is still strong. It is believed that a large part of the crop still to come from the growers will find its way overseas.



## RYE & BARLEY

Rye is a trifle lower, and the demand

and movement is slow. The best buyers have offered this week in Detroit has been \$1.64. There is no change in the barley market. Few Michigan farmers have any barley to sell anyway. Many of them are in the market, however, to buy barley for feed. A Flat Rock farmer told us the other day that last year he raised 1,500 bushels of barley. But not to sell; for he has a dairy herd of 45 cows to feed. He says he finds barley a very satisfactory dairy feed.



## HAY

| Markets    | No. 1 Timothy                       | Standard Timothy | No. 2 Timothy |
|------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Detroit    | 28 50 29 00 27 50 28 00 26 50 27 00 |                  |               |
| Chicago    | 29 00 31 00 28 50 29 00 27 00 28 00 |                  |               |
| Cincinnati | 29 00 29 50 28 50 29 00 26 00 28 00 |                  |               |
| Pittsburgh | 28 50 29 00 26 50 28 00 26 00 27 00 |                  |               |
| New York   | 35 00 37 00 34 00 36 00 33 00 35 00 |                  |               |
| Richmond   |                                     |                  |               |

| Markets    | No. 1 Light Mixed                   | No. 1 Clover | No. 1 Clover |
|------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Detroit    | 27 50 28 00 23 50 24 00 22 50 23 00 |              |              |
| Chicago    | 27 00 29 00 27 00 28 00 15 00 24 00 |              |              |
| Cincinnati | 25 00 26 00 24 00 25 00 23 00 24 00 |              |              |
| Pittsburgh | 26 00 27 00 25 00 26 00 25 50 26 50 |              |              |
| New York   | 33 00 35 00 28 00 31 00 29 00 31 00 |              |              |
| Richmond   |                                     |              |              |

For the last ten days the hay market has been up and down. In some sections where the government has been a heavy buyer, the cutting off of this demand has resulted in congested markets, with lower prices. In other cities, Detroit and Chicago, for example, the supplies have not been oversufficient, and the market has been firm. The tendency right now is toward lower prices. The extremely high prices of a few weeks ago was really a bad thing for the trade, as buying was from hand to mouth. Now that prices have eased off demand is more brisk and it is expected that the surplus of stocks will be rapidly taken care of. Detroit hay dealers report a good local demand and are shipping considerable quantities to out of town customers. The Detroit market is firm, and supplies ample. There is no change in Detroit prices.



## BEANS

| GRADE       | Detroit | Chicago | New York |
|-------------|---------|---------|----------|
| C. H.P.     | 9.00    | 10.00   | 10.50    |
| Prime       | 8.00    | 9.00    | 9.75     |
| Red Kidneys | 13.50   | 12.00   | 11.25    |

When the bean jobbers met last week and magnanimously agreed to pay not less than \$8 a hundred for the balance of the crop still in the farmers' hands, they placed their cards face up on the table. And they were all aces! The bean jobbers do not expect that beans will go below their present price; and we have reasons for believing that they suspect prices may go higher. We will say, however, that the bean jobbers would be fools to fix a minimum price to growers that would be higher than they expected the prices to range. On the other hand, they are certainly to be commended for taking any action along this line at all. The knowledge that the jobbers are willing for the first time to co-operate in stabilizing the market to the end that the farmer may have some idea as to where he is going to get off at, will give the growers more confidence in the future of the bean situation than they have had for a long time. Michigan's great bean industry cannot prosper unless the jobbers do take a larger interest in the farmer's end of the deal. The discouragements of the past two years tend to decrease the bean acreage which is bad for both the farmer and the dealer.

We have no further suggestions to offer on the bean market at this time. We don't think the price of beans will go any lower. We believe that prices will range at about the present level until the new crop comes onto the market. There are many people to feed before the next crop season and there will be a demand for Michigan beans. But there is a huge surplus of other varieties and the trade certainly will not stand for too great an advance in the price of the Michigan bean. It looks very much as if it will be to the interests of both grower and dealer to keep the bean prices about where they are now. Not that many farmers are not entitled to more money if the y are to make a fair profit on their crop, but we are afraid much higher prices are going to have a bad after-effect. We think beans might go to \$10 per cwt. without any bad results, but when they go higher than that figure there is a drop in the demand. It would be a fine thing for the Michigan bean grower if future prices of beans could be so stabilized that the market would not drop below \$5 a bushel. It is better to try to establish a price that is within the reach of the consumer which compares favorably with the bean prices in other states, and for every grower to make a special effort to produce for that price, than it is to strive for a price that is so high that it curtails consumption and encourages every farmer from Maine to California to branch out in the bean business. Do you agree with us?



## POTATOES

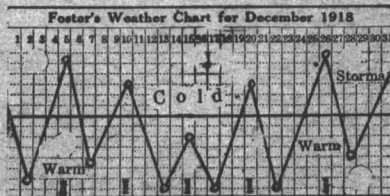
| Markets    | Choice round white-sacked | Round White Bulk |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| Detroit    | 1.90 cwt.                 | 1.80 cwt.        |
| Chicago    | 1.70                      | 1.60             |
| Cincinnati | 1.90                      | 1.80             |
| New York   | 2.50                      | 2.40             |
| Pittsburgh | 1.93                      | 1.80             |

The potato market is climbing upward but at a snail's pace. The weather all fall has been fine for the "bears". With an unprecedented number of shipments the markets are pretty well filled up at this time, and it is going to take several weeks with smaller receipts for the surplus to clear up enough to strengthen the demand to any considerable extent. Receipts have dropped way off on the biggest markets and the tone is much stronger. A good cold snap lasting a week or two would impede the movement of the crop, clear up the accumulations and clear the way for more active demand and higher prices. Farmers who have wisely held back a portion of their crop look upon the situation with the utmost concern.

(Continued on page 19)

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As forecasted by W. T. Foster for MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER



WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent Dec. 18 to 22, warm wave 17 to 21, cool wave 20 to 24. A quiet, well-behaved storm, on the bone-dry order. Cooler than usual but good for farm work and all outdoor affairs.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Dec. 23 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of Dec. 24, plains sections 25, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf states and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 26, eastern sections 27, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland near Dec. 28. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

This will be an important storm. Not of very great force, but it will

continue into January and its weather features will be more radical and important than any other storm between Dec. 1 to 5 and March 1 to 5. High temperatures will prevail near Dec. 26 and then temperatures will fluctuatingly go down for ten days. During that period most precipitation of the winter will occur—snows north and rains south. But except in small sections the precipitation of North America will be less than the 10-year average of the same season.

Some extremes of temperature are expected with this long disturbance—Dec. 20 to Jan. 5—but most of the winter of 1918-19 will be steadily cold, not many nor severe blizzards nor deep snows or floods. Really not what is called a hard winter. The cold will be steady and therefore more agreeable than the blizzard winters.

A surprise is coming for many farmers. Present conditions of winter grain, sown for the crop of 1919, are not reliable. In some sections the crop will improve, in others it will deteriorate. You should not lean too heavily on present prospects. They might prove to be a broken crutch and give you a bad fall.

W. T. Foster



# RENEWAL TIME IS HERE!

If your subscription to MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING has expired — renew now.

If it is paid up — extend it for another year, and save the bother of renewing later when perhaps you will be too busy.

If you haven't been a regular reader—NOW IS THE TIME TO BEGIN

Don't take a chance at missing a single issue. We "put the stuff" in this paper! Glance at the letters from our readers, on this page (we have hundreds more just like them.) Then take a look through this issue, — *read it from cover to cover.* That will show you what the "stuff" is like

## Our Market Reports Alone

Will many times repay you for the cost of your subscription. Only the farmer who watches the trend of the market is able to dispose of his crop intelligently and at the highest prices. The soundness of Michigan Business Farming's reports and advice is testified to by hundreds of farmers.

## MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

is the paper the "market gamblers swear at,—but the farmers swear by." Its only purpose is to serve your interests, it is solely responsible to you, and from a purely business standpoint you can't afford to be without it.

Get in line with the rest of the business Farmers of Michigan! Those who are in the farming business for fair profits! Help Michigan Business Farming in its movement among the farmers of one great state to get honest prices for the crops they raise, to be represented as a body at any council which concerns the farmers' interests and to have behind them a force of numbers so they can demand their rightful share.

Show your support of this movement by sending along for this live, fearless young weekly that all the farm folks of Michigan are talking about. The price of one dollar per year is set so that every farmer, rich or poor, can afford to take it and profit by it. Use the coupon below and we'll guarantee you will be satisfied that you are getting mighty good value for your money.

And, when you are sending in your own subscription or renewal, why not send a neighbor's with it? It will help him, us and yourself.

**Let's Pull Together!**

**The Cause Is Just!**

Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

For the Cause of the Farmers of Michigan I am pulling with you. One dollar is enclosed herewith for which

☐ enter my subscription for one year to begin at once.

or

☐ extend my subscription for one year from the time it runs out.

Name ..... R.F.D. ....

P. O. .... County ..... Mich.

REMARKS .....

## Here's the Proof!

*Read What the Farmers of this State Think of this Weekly*

Would not do without your paper if it cost twice as much for I look for it more than any other paper.—Mrs. Pierson, Bay County.

Let the good work go on.—J. E. Reiter, Emmet Co.

Keep the paper coming we will win yet.—Geo. Hazlewood, Lapeer county.

I am pleased with your paper and what you are trying to do for the farmers.—Charles J. Cook, Livingston Co.

I think M. B. F. is a fine paper for market reports.—Andrew Kallung, Houghton

Am stuck on Michigan Business Farming. It is the paper that I have been looking for.—E. R. Barber, Alcona county.

This is the best farm paper printed in Michigan. It just hits the spot.—C. P. Lyons, Genesee county.

Your paper is all O. K. for the farmer. Push it!—Elmer G. Sanders, Calhoun Co.

Enclosed find one dollar for the M. B. F. which is certainly a farmer's paper.—Ray Babian, Montcalm county.

I like your paper fine especially your markets and reports from all the counties.—Guy Wright, Livingston county.

Let the good work go on with more aggressiveness in behalf of the outraged farmers.—Russell L. Bush, Benzie county.

Am getting double worth out of M. B. F. and long may it survive.—D. D. Holcomb, Kent county.

I realize my dependence on the farmers; what interests them interests me. I think M. B. F. is the best paper of its kind there is. I enclose my check for two dollars.—J. W. Hovey, Tuscola Co.

The paper is worth double its price and more to us, so we will send you two dollars today, for we cannot get along without it.—John Abels, Mecosta county.

I certainly will renew no matter what the subscription price.—Paul Roemer, St. Clair county.

Will say that your paper is the best I ever read.—Ernest E. Rowe, Washtenaw county.

I like the paper and I speak for it—renew this fall.—Clifford C. Cloton, Lake county.

The M. B. F. is the best paper I have ever taken and I am going to continue a subscriber.—Geo. W. Jackson, Antrim county.

M. B. F. is the best little paper I ever read.—Wm. S. Hoover, Isabella county.

I think your market reports are good.—J. C. Shuster, Shiawassee county.

Would consider I had my dollar's worth if I did not get another copy.—Mrs. L. E. Starrett, Berrien county.

I do not want to miss a single copy.—W. N. Tompkins, Van Buren county.

Every farmer should take it; it is the most practical yet.—L. E. Wooden, Jackson county.

It is the best farm paper I ever read. Let the good work go on.—Wm. Seidlitz, Berrien county.

I am very much pleased with the sample M. B. F. Keep it coming.—J. A. Fennell, St. Joseph county.



—for all the farmers of Michigan

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

A Farm, Home and Market Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1918

GRANT SLOCUM  
FORREST A. LORD  
DR. E. A. EWALT  
WM. E. BROWN

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EDITOR  
VETERINARY EDITOR  
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## Pres. Wilson Goes to Peace Conference

LIKE JASON in quest of the Golden Fleece, Pres. Wilson has braved the jibes of his political enemies, the dangers of the sea, and the fangs of the dragons of militarism to secure, if possible, the greatest treasure that could come into the possession of mankind,—a just and enduring world peace. And if it were not enough that he must needs steel himself for the stern duties that are before him which demand the utmost concentration of mind and the exercise of the keenest judgment, the President has had to go with the rabble barking at his heels. We can imagine that the last minute attacks of his political enemies when his back was all but turned upon Washington must have cut him to the quick. He was only human to let the seeming ingratitude of the American people rankle in his mind.

The American people, do we say? No, never. Merely those who in the partisan corruption of their own minds think they represent the people. Whatever mistakes Mr. Wilson may have made as a President and whatever rebuke the American people may have administered in the last election, their heart is with him as he goes to represent this great democracy at the world's peace conference.

How this vicious, organized opposition to the President's every word and act must belittle the United States in the eyes of the Allies!

Speaking of the thrusts the reactionaries and the friends of special privilege have taken at the President for adopting merely reasonable precautions against the elements, on his trip to France, the Detroit News says:

"\* \* \* But Woodrow Wilson is travelling as fast as steam can carry him to a conference which, if successful, ought to be the greatest blow at unfair privilege which has ever been delivered in the history of mankind. It is for this they berate him. It is for this they cavil at the precautions taken for his safety, his comfort and his health. It is the object of his journey, not the mode of it, that stirs their enmity. And this also is the reason the plain people, not only of the United States but of the world, hail that ship upon the seas as another Mayflower, carrying this time, as they hope, Liberty to a new Plymouth rock at Versailles."

And the Saturday Evening Post, anti-administration and more times than not, anti-Wilson, says:

"Of course no international question had anything to do with this fall's congressional election. Except for the President's statement no one could have imputed any international meaning to it."

"The Democratic Congress was defeated because it had given a poor account of itself. It had furnished quite as much obstruction to the President's war leadership as the opposition party had. It had refused to organize for war. In handling public affairs its motto had been 'Business as usual.' It had kept at the head of important committees men who were generally believed to be out of harmony with the war program or were not fit for committee leadership in a great crisis. It had notoriously bungled revenue legislation, when such legislation was assuming fourfold—or eightfold—its former importance. \* \* \*

"The United States admires its Democratic pres-

ident. It did not, on the whole admire its Democratic Congress. That is all the election means. "A certain purblind Republican leadership sought to make political capital for election purposes out of the international situation, and even suggested opposition to the fundamentals of the President's peace proposals—on the general principle that good Republicanism consists in attacking anything which emanates from the other camp. That brand of Republican leadership counts for nothing. The country is overwhelmingly with the President in all the essential points of his international program. The congressional election had nothing to do with that."—Saturday Evening Post.

## Conservatism the Farmers' Natural Enemy

IT SOUNDS very much out of tune with this aggressive, precedent-smashing age, to hear anyone sing the merits of conservatism. And when Prof. A. C. Anderson of the department of dairy husbandry of the M. A. C., cautioned the dairy farmers to be conservative he showed himself in sympathy with the influences that have hampered organization and economic progress among farmers all these years.

Conservatism has been the bane of the farmer. He has not organized; he has not progressed; he has taken no interest in the great problems of marketing and distribution; he has let well enough alone; he has been a conservative. And today he is suffering from all the evil effects of ultra-conservatism.

Conservatism in all lines of business, except that of farming, has received a rude shock the past ten years. Radicalism has often spelled success where conservatism spelled failure. Never has competition been stronger; never the desire to succeed more potent. Peoples of all classes have felt the awakened spirit of the times. Business policies have had to be made over completely in order to keep attune with the times. Those who could not bring themselves into harmony with the new order of things have fallen, victims of polding conservatism.

The farmers of the nation are slowly shaking off this night-mare of conservatism that has shrouded them in dread and doubt as to the future. They are adopting new methods of production; they are organizing; interesting themselves in the economic end of their business. The Michigan Milk Producers' Association is a protest against conservatism. So are all farmers' organizations.

Anti-conservatism doesn't mean pro-radicalism. Both are extremes that it is usually well to avoid. But farmers stand in far greater danger of relapsing into the coma of conservatism than of soaring to the hazardous heights of radicalism. Don't talk conservatism,—yet. Help the farmers organize for more efficient production and decent profits. Encourage radical methods, if necessary, to place the farmers on equal footing with the nation's other business men. When that is accomplished it may be time to talk conservatism, if advisable to talk it at all.

## Why the Non-Partisan League Will Fail

THE NATIONAL Non-Partisan League has formed a co-partnership, so to speak, with organized labor and will try to control the next presidential election. For a long time organized labor has been trying to get control of national politics. Alone and unaided it has made little progress. Now it is perfectly willing to use the Non-Partisan League and affiliated bodies of organized farmers as a cats-paw to clear the hot coals that lie in the road to the national capitol. Once enthroned, organized labor will have no more use for organized agriculture, than it has had for organized capitalism.

There is little in common between the employing farmer and the union laborer. The farmer is first a capitalist and second a laborer. A capitalist because he must have money, or capital, to run his business; a laborer simply because he at times prefers to do his own work rather than hire it done. The laborer has nothing to sell but his labor; and labor is the least of the commodities that the farmer sells.

It is to the farmer's interest to secure the highest prices and the highest legitimate profits from his products. It is the laborer's in-

terest to buy these products at the lowest possible prices. This is but in accordance with the natural law of self-preservation.

As a strictly agricultural organization, the Non-Partisan League could win great political victories and thru them greater economic justice for the farmers. Harnessed with organized labor it may win victories, but the scales of justice will tip no nearer to a balance for the farmer than they do now.

## Wanted: A Gold-Proof Corrupt Practice Law

WHEN THE Michigan legislature again convenes one of the first duties should be the enactment of an entirely new primary law or an amendment of the present law so that wealth may give to no candidate any advantage that is denied another because of his lack of wealth.

The present law is supposed to provide against this contingency. But either the law is a farce, or else the officials charged with the prosecution of its violations have weak spines.

If men who can afford to spend a small fortune in any manner whatsoever for the purpose of furthering their candidacies for office are permitted to do so, there isn't a chance in the world for men of moderate means to secure public office. Qualifications do not count when money enters the race. Not even a man's friends should be permitted to finance his campaign for him. For the rich man's friends are usually rich and the poor man's friends are usually poor.

If the maximum limit for campaign expenses as fixed by the present law is not high enough, raise it to a practical level. Or prohibit all political advertising except a mere announcement of candidacy in the press. Give all men an equal opportunity for securing office and nine times out of ten the best man will win.

A writer on the following page, in taking exception to our stand with President Wilson against those who want the United States and the world to go back to the old conditions of special privileges and capitalistic control, goes a bit far in ascribing the fault of the bean and potato situations last year to the national executive. We wonder if this subscriber, or any subscriber, is actually trying to make himself believe that the President sanctioned any of the mistakes made by his subordinates. Reason or common sense should tell those who permit their judgments to be dominated by old partisan feelings that President Wilson never heard of the potato grading rules of the pinto bean publicity. Of course, our subscriber will argue that he ought to be criticised for appointing a man at the head of the Food Administration who would in turn appoint men at the head of the bean and potato divisions who would make mistakes. This subscriber will also tell himself and neighbors that no one but a darn fool democrat would err so much in his judgment. The President, be it remembered, did not originally fix a price on wheat. Congress did that, and the price fixed was upon figures submitted by the department of agriculture. We will agree with our subscriber that Mr. Wilson should have asked control of the cotton market just as he did the wheat market, and with other subscribers that Mr. Wilson laid himself wide open to the targets of his critics when he pleaded for the election of a democratic congress. But if these are the only two counts against Mr. Wilson we are willing to quash them in gratitude for the great and epoch-making service he is rendering to world democracy.

In spite of his kick the mule is a useful animal. If the mule never did anything but stand in his stall all day and kick we wouldn't have much use for the critter. But the same qualities that make the mule a good kicker, also make him a good worker. And the hardest kicker is usually the mule that accomplishes the most in harness. When you hear anyone "kicking" about the farmer's rights, or rather his lack of them, remember the mule.



## EDITORIALS BY OUR READERS

(This is an open forum where our readers may express their views on topics of general interest. Statements appearing in this column will not necessarily indicate our own editorial opinion. Farmers are invited to use this column.)

### Likes Our Paper, But Not Our "Politics."

I have been a long time deciding whether or not to renew my subscription, but not because I do not consider MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING worth more than the price, as a farm paper. I have taken two old reliable farm papers for years, and they are both paid for in advance for years to come. For all of that I would not have hesitated a moment on sending in my subscription if you had left out politics. I get a plenty of them in my daily papers. You claim to be non-partisan, but if you call the rank one-sided abuse you printed non-partisan, I have not the remotest idea what it means. You make out Wilson to be such a wonder, but I think he has made very, very many mistakes, and we surely never had a president who tried so much to create or run a one-man government, asking Congress for full power, and not to hamper him. You well know that he held us back three years after the war started, when most of us knew we should have been making preparations. When he called for volunteers and Roosevelt offered his services, why did he hold him back? Was it politics? Why did he ask the people to send a democratic congress to Washington? Not because it would be for the greatest good to the country, but so that I (Wilson) would not be embarrassed. You know that Roosevelt had four sons across and offered to go himself, and Wilson was careful that even his son-in-law stayed on this side. Did he not object to a price for wheat that would allow Michigan farmers a profit for raising it? What did he do about controlling the price of cotton, and why? What about the pinto bean deal; was that fair? How about the thousands of bushels of potatoes that were a loss to Michigan farmers last season? Did he not tell us we must raise food and win the war? Thank the Lord it is won. Well, I hope you will do better next time by leaving out such strong politics, so here is my dollar and I expect to get my money's worth from your paper, more than once during the year.—J. E. C., Oakland county, Michigan.

### "Lawyers to Make the Laws; and Lawyers to Break Them"

Enclosed find check for two dollars to pay my subscription up to and including Dec. 31, 1921. I am taking four farm papers for the following reason: I am new at this trade, so want all the information I can get, Michigan Farmer, Rural New Yorker, Prairie Farmer and your paper, also have taken Hoard's Dairyman, Farm & Home, Farm Journal, and three others, names of which I now forget. Of all of those I like yours by long odds the best, except politics. Of course, I am a republican; am now over 65 years old. On only two things do I believe in the Grand Old Party as to differing with democrat, first in free trade or protection; second, because every time the democrats get in the southern party dominates all legislation so are in the saddle, the same as in this war, wherein the democrats at Washington said, "the northern states want the war so we will see that they pay the bill." And they surely did see to it. Further, as a republican, I would never ask you or any other farmer paper to advocate either side. If you wish, or can not stop yourself, but must play politics, then for heaven's sake try very hard to get the farmers to work for and vote for anyone except a lawyer, as it is their trade to break the laws and not to construct such laws as cannot be broken. Then I believe we would get some on our statute books that would be some good.—H. M., Mecosta county.

Just a few words in reply to Mr. Ezra Levin, and the words will be short, they won't take up much space, and that is: Just so long as the robber system is allowed to continue just so long the farmer will be robbed. Education is the only thing that will get not only the farmer, but every laboring man's and woman's eyes open so they can see the "I can see it with my glasses off." When the robber system is changed robbery will

cease, then the profiteers will be cheated out of their birthright; things will be made for use and not for profit; everyone will get paid for what he produces instead of one-fourth and the robbers the other three-fourths. It is coming—the profiteers will have to get off the perch just the same as the Kaiser had to do; the profiteers will have to abdicate just as the kaisers, kings, and emperors; potentates of all kinds, who have hitherto ruled by means of the magic wand known as "divine right."—S. H. S., Harrietta, Michigan.

### "Many Men of Many Minds"

I asked a neighbor to sign for your paper and he said, "What, sign for a socialist paper?" In our community they claim you are printing a socialist paper in disguise. I think because you boost the Non-Partisan League. Am going to see if I can't get all those blanks filled out. Yours for the farmer.—E. M. Wright, Gladwin county, Mich.

" \* \* \* \* \* Altho we recognize the crying need for organization among farmers, and concede that where all other efforts to secure favorable legislation fail, that organization along political lines is also necessary, we have hesitated to encourage the Non-Partisan League movement in Michigan because of its undesirable features. \* \* \* \* \*"  
—From editorial in Nov. 16 issue of M. B. F.

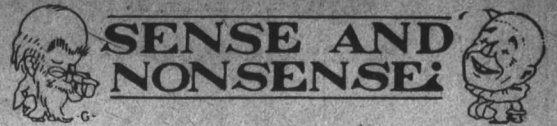
Dear Editor:—As a charter member of the M. B. F. fraternity I have read your paper with pleasure, and with care. In your conclusions and deductions I have not always agreed, but in matters of statement of fact you have been remarkably accurate. In your issue of November 30th, however, your reputation is badly shattered. You say "could the socialist dream of equal rights, privileges, opportunities, intelligence, ambition, wealth, etc., for all be realized, then class would be no more." With your conclusions I do not quarrel. But your conception of the socialist program is badly twisted. It reads as if it had been lifted bodily from the "kept" press. Permit me to say that while Socialists do dream of and even demand equal rights, privileges and opportunities, they do not even mention equal intelligence. Intelligence is a matter not only of environment, but of hereditary influence which is beyond ones power to change. Do you not think Socialists possess intelligence enough to recognize this? Of ambition, too, almost the same thing could be said. I have never heard the subject taken up by a socialist speaker. Nor does socialism concern itself with the matter of equal wealth, nor of dividing up, about which its many traducers love to jeer us. It makes no such demand whatever. We know that if the world's wealth was equally distributed now, the following moment another child would be born—and wealth would not be equally divided. Therefore, why try to solve the unsolvable? There are hundreds of questions that already have been solved by Socialism, and need only to be applied. Socialism defined in a single word is co-operation.

This, very briefly, is the Socialist attitude on the points mentioned. A brief reference to any work of any reputable Socialist writer, or almost any national, state or municipal platform formulated by Socialists would show very quickly whether I am right or wrong.

May I not hope to see the offending sentence reappear, tailored to fit the facts?—Fred C. Kerr, Barry County.

Keep her coming. Wouldn't be without it for double the price. Glad to see that you didn't knock to the door about politics.—A. M. Lewis, Swartz Creek.

I fell asleep and when my M. B. F. did not come I woke up. I do not care to be without it. When it does not come on Saturday I spend a lonesome Sunday.—Clara Burton, Gratiot county.



### LOOKING BACKWARD.

"There's no danger," said the doctor. "It's only a carbunkle coming on the back of your neck. But you must keep your eye on it."

### CALLED HIS BLUFF.

Caller—Have you a few moments to spare, sir?  
Capitalist—Young man, my time is worth \$100 an hour, but I'll give you ten minutes.

Caller—Thanks, but if it's all the same to you, sir, I believe I'd rather take it in cash.

"I want some powder."

"Mennen's?"

"No, vimmen's."

"Scented?"

"No, I will take it mit me."

### THE ONLY QUESTION.

The professor was delivering the last lecture of the term. He told the students with much emphasis that he expected them to devote all their time to preparing for the final examination.

"The examination papers are now in the hands of the printer," he concluded. "Now, is there any question you would like answered?"

Silence prevailed for a moment, then a voice piped up:

"Who is the printer?"

### THE WORLD SMILES WITH YOU

Smile, and the world smiles with you,  
"Knock," and you go alone;  
For the cheerful grin  
Will let you in  
Where the kicker is never known.

### BEWARE OF THEM.

Tired Tompkins: "Won't you give a veteran something to eat, ma'am?"

Lady of the Houses: "You a veteran? You were never a soldier, I'll be bound."

Tired Tompkins: "Lady you do me an injustice. 'I have done nothing but soldier all me life.'"

### SADLY MIXED

An old Dutchman drove up our way for a jag of cider apples this fall. On his return trip he stopped at our dairy house for a drink of water. His dim sight unassisted by spectacles, failed to interpret the identity of our pasteurizer and large cooler. Says he, "Mine Got! dis is a fine little cider mill you got here."

When asked if his wife who was waiting for him out in the wagon might wish a drink too, he replied, "Nine, dank you, dank you. Mine old woman, she never go dry."—A. T. H. Washington.

### THEY ARE NEVER SATISFIED.

"What is the cause of social unrest?"

"The desire," replied Mr. Dustin Stax, "of the workingman for leisure and of the leisurely man for something to keep him busy."

### PERSISTENCE

When today's difficulties overshadow yesterday's triumphs and obscure the bright visions of tomorrow—

When plans upset and whole years of effort seem to crystallize into a single hour of concentrated bitterness—

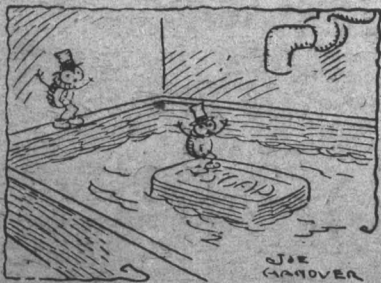
When little annoyances eat into the mind's very quick and corrode the power to view things calmly—

When the jolts of misfortune threaten to jar loose the judgment from its moorings—

Remember that in every business, in every career there are valleys to cross, as well as hills to scale; that every mountain range of hope is broken by chasms of discouragement through which run torrent-streams of despair!

To quit in the chasm is to fall. See always in your mind's eye those sunny summits of success! Don't quit in the chasm! Keep on!—System.

"There was one thing," John W. Gates once told an acquaintance, "that I had ground into me when I was a boy, and that was: Make up your mind what you want and then go after it, and keep after it until you get it. More than all other things I learned in childhood this has stuck to me—and it has paid dividends too."



### A GOOD THING

"Why do you stay on that cake of soap?"  
"So if a storm comes up I can wash myself ashore!"



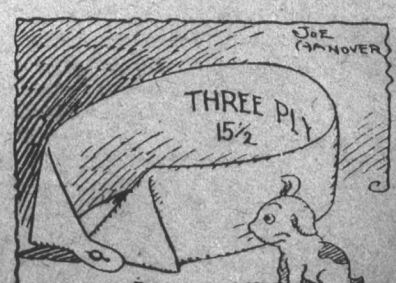
### NATURALLY

Monk—You make me sick. You laugh while I tell you a sad story.  
Hyena—Can't help it. I'm a laughing hyena.



### LOTS OF 'EM

1st Bird—I don't patronize Dr. Duck.  
2nd Bird—Why?  
1st Bird—Because he's a regular quack, that's why.



### HIS VIEW

Pup—So that's a collar eh, well, a dog collar for yours truly.





# THE FARM HOME

*A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm*



## Philosophers of the Farms

I USED to be a great admirer of the "Ideas of a Plain Country Woman" in the *Ladies' Home Journal*. I received more genuine inspiration and help from her plain, homely philosophy than from all other reading combined. Why? Because she talked about the things that we folks who live close to Mother Nature were interested in. But yet,—and I am sincere when I say it,—I believe that I have received letters from the women on the farms that have expressed as fine a philosophy as I have ever read. The letter which follows is typical.

A few days ago I received a letter from a farm woman who could neither write nor spell very well. She thought great thoughts and it was a tragedy in her life that she did not have a wide vocabulary to express those thoughts in choice words. "I would give a good share of my life," she wrote, "If I could only tell things just as I think them." I don't know how better her thought as she wrote those lines could have been expressed, and I told her so.

Simplicity in speech is a rare quality. It is easier for those who have choice vocabularies to talk and write in a bookish, pedantic fashion that is hard for the average person to understand, than to use simple words that everyone can understand. A wide vocabulary of words does not always mean an interesting writer or talker. Some of the best lectures I have ever heard came from the mouths of men whose acquaintance with the dictionary was limited, but whose acquaintance with men and women and the things that every-experience teaches was very broad.

I hope none of my readers ever hesitate to write to me because they are ashamed of their grammar or their quality of writing. I cannot think as great thoughts perhaps as many of you, but I can correct spelling and grammar. The thought is the thing; get it down on paper in your own words. Send it to me and I will do the rest. With love, PENELOPE.

## A Farm Woman Who Loves All the Seasons

I AM A "farm woman" and Penelope's article, "The Season Changes," in Nov. 23rd issue of M. B. F., was very interesting to me and I am going to accept the invitation given to add my "bit" to the subject.

Yes, the seasons change, and I for one, am very thankful. Sameness and routine are wearing. We can get too much of any good thing. How wise the Creator was in ordering the seasons as He did. Of course, we all love the Spring with its beautiful flowers, sweet smells, bright green leaves and happy birds. When all the world is fresh and beautiful as tho just created anew. How often have I slipped away from my work this summer and lay in the hammock where I could relax and just drink in, absorb the beauty of it all, and in every green tree and from every song-filled feathered throat I could hear God's voice, and I would go back to my work refreshed and ready for whatever came. And how much of work can crowd the busy summer days. We farm women all know the countless steps each day brings. Then there are the extra days, days when the unexpected happens and we feel we never can do it all and deep within our hearts we cry out for a chance to lay aside work and "just live." But no. Everything must be taken care of in its season so nothing shall be wasted, so we must work on until all is finished.

But now the "season changes;" everything is taken care of and we have time to rest and relax. now we can "live," do the things our souls long to do. It is a good time to take stock of ourselves. Have we made any progress in our soul development, our character building? Of course, our hands can be busy at something while our thoughts dwell on these things. In the article above mentioned we were asked to tell what we find our principal source of work and diversion for the winter months. No doubt you have already guessed that I am a dreamer. I could be perfectly happy and contented in a cabin on a mountainside miles from any neighbors the whole winter, providing I had plenty of employment for my hands. I make all my own clothing, also that of my little girl. I crochet, embroider, I darn, cut down and make over, and do many things these "shut in" days that it is simply impossible to find time for in the busy summer days. But I don't drive myself at this. I throw system and routine to the four winds and work as the spirit moves. Of course, there is a certain amount of routine work

Communications for this page should be addressed to Penelope, Farm Home Department, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

which must be kept up. I can't sit down to sew, write, or even dream comfortably until my house is in order. Even tho it is so cold and stormy no callers could possibly be expected, it gives one a "comfy" feeling to know everything is in its place.

O, I love the winter. I love to watch the big feathery flakes sailing thru the air and watch it pile up into a thick blanket to keep plant life safe

## The Christmas Plan

GOOD Farmer Benson's honest face,  
As he seated himself by the fire-place  
Bore tell-tale signs of a tedious day.  
The chores had behaved an uncommon way.

His good wife Mandy, had felt the spell,  
And knew with the farmer, all was not well;

Though the lads had left them for "over there"—

The crops had been garnered with patient care,

And the cellar store was a goodly sight,  
Yet the farmer was troubled that winter's night.

Says he to his wife, "Why, Mandy dear,  
The Christmas tide is almost here;

I've wondered about the lads all day.  
It won't seem right with them all away;

I've just been thinking it would be fine,  
Though they be in camps along the Rhine,

To go on planning the Christmas cheer  
As though we were certain they'd all be here.

You see we could have the neighbors come,  
Whose lads are helping to watch the Hun  
And instead of longings and vain regret  
We could make of this Christmas the best one yet.

Thanksgiving Day was a nightmare sure;  
A Christmas the same I could not endure.  
There's Eliza Peters and Grandma Snow,  
Their boys were the first to fall, you know.

From what I hear, their hearts nigh broke.

I reckon 'twould cheer 'em to see the folks.

There's Andy Benton's girls and boys—

'Tis seldom they have much fun and toys.  
With the table spread and leaves all in,  
Like the boys were little tots again.

And a Christmas tree by the fire-place—  
With Santa showing his smiling face,  
And youngsters skipping across the floor  
'Twould sort o' seem like home, once more.

There's plenty of apples and nuts to eat  
To help them make the day complete.  
We could write to the boys, our plan to-day

And can't ye fancy ye hear 'em say,  
Hurrah for mother and dear old dad!  
A Christmas at home is the best to be had!"

I reckon 'twould be a glad surprise,  
To dream of the goodies and tempting pies

A settin' in rows on the pantry shelf,  
Where a little "feller" could help himself.

They've not forgotten the fun and noise  
At Christmas time, when they were boys.  
The world rejoices in 'Peace on earth'

As it did at the time of Jesus' birth.  
'Good will toward men' this Christmas Day

We'll try to show, in the Master's way."

C. S. D.

est mission can we be discontented, whatever the weather may be? After all, contentment and happiness come from within and can be and should be cultivated. Truly it is worth while. Haven't you noticed that the persons who croak loudest about the "deep snow," "slippery ice," and "raw winds" of winter are usually the same ones who fret and fuss over the heat of summer? It's my honest opinion that to read David Grayson's book, "Adventures in Contentment," would be beneficial to such. No, I think it is not fully the fault of individual temperament that makes some people and warm and feel that it is all a part of God's great plan. If we are trying to fulfill life's high-desire the cold weather while others enjoy it. I would think it more likely a lack of soul culture. When we see a woman who is serene and happy whatever outward conditions may be, invariably we will find on becoming well acquainted with

her that she has given much thought to the building of her character and has struggled hard to be always at her best. No one knows the heartaches and perhaps physical pain she hides behind her jolly words and cheery smiles as she endeavors to discipline herself and tries in every way to make the most of herself. She has true contentment, for in her soul is the peace that comes from doing one's best. Blessed indeed is such a woman, and tho she may not be understood or half appreciated here she shall surely have her reward.

As a rule it is the men who chafe over being shut in, in winter, more than do women. Of course, they are accustomed to the free out-door life, and then perhaps, it is a little harder for man to be submissive. In our home my husband and son are great gun lovers, and cold indeed, is the day when they can't go "out hunting." In these days of high prices such sport is rather expensive, but "we girls" never complain as we claim an equal amount spent by them which we use for games, drawing books, paints, crochet material and so forth, and I'm sure we enjoy the use of these as much as they do their "shells," and when they come in wet, cold and tired they are ready to help us enjoy our "safe and sane" amusements. So what, with our books, magazines, pop corn, apples, nuts and our games, we are all loaded up ready to really enjoy this jolly, cozy winter. So let old Jack pinch as hard as he pleases and see if we care. And here's hoping you all have as merry a time as we intend to. Your Country Cousin—C. B. C., Williamston, Michigan.

## Christmas Suggestions

COULD MOTHER or sister ask for anything more dainty and charming than this exquisite bag of black chiffon velvet? The frame for this bag may be purchased for any price from 50c to \$5, and those in amber or tortoise at \$1.25 or \$2.00 are beautiful.

One-third yard of the 40-inch velvet will make two bags or one long one shirred. The bottom may be either plain, finished with a long silk tassel, or as many are seen finished with a ball and fringe made from three bunches of chenille. The tailored velvet straps for handles or a silk cord may be used. The lining shows the makers' ingenuity in completing the loveliness of these bags. The one shown is lined with a soft changeable satin wreathed about with gold and blue flowers, even to the mirror.

Christmas gifts have become so very practical why not include a hat for mid-winter wear? One's fall hat is beginning to look rather shabby and these two little French chapeaux are simple, inexpensive and sure to be pleasing. A soft fur or brown velvet crown comprises the hat above with castor velvet in the small double brim and the simple but most effective trim of a narrow gros-grain ribbon tied in tailored bow at the back and touched with a tiny bunch of rose buds on right side.

The tailored sailor with high crown and rather narrow brim is of black velvet laced about with grey chenille.

Perhaps mother has a fur cape or coat of many seasons ago laid away carefully, which if she only knew what style to make it up in would make sister one of these effective scarf sets. They are so warm and comfy for the cold days yet to come and are seen by dozens on city streets. Velvet







may be used, the fur seems much more appropriate for winter. The cut shows velvet embroidered in white chenille, put on diagonally to give a jaunty, unoyed material effect.

#### Mid-Winter Styles

No. 2695.—Ladies' dress. Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Particularly becoming are these dresses of long, straight lines, for the tall, slender figure. The waistline is slightly below the hip and a full, straight two-piece skirt is set on without any belt. The front is cut in jumper effect.



Herewith find ..... cents for which send me the following patterns:

Pattern No. .... Size .....

Pattern No. .... Size .....

Be sure to give number and size. Send orders for patterns to Farm Home Department, Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich. Be sure to sign your full name and address below.

with the sleeves set into an underlining, and the back is straight to the waistline with underarm section extended to come around over the fronts, and I would suggest instead of buttoning these ends I should lace them with the cord which is used for a belt. Deep cuffs and a soft roll collar of silk or velvet finish a wool or jersey dress well, or if one prefers, make the collar of same material as the dress and use a white linen over it to brighten the dress. A double row, for perhaps six inches from neck down center front, of tiny covered buttons would be a great improvement, in that they break the plainness of the straight waist. Size 38 requires 4½ yards of 40-inch material with the width at lower edge of skirt 2 yards.

No. 2693-2701.—A business costume for teachers or office workers this tailored costume will prove a comfortable dress at all times and a great saver in laundry. A dark blue or black wool velvet, serge or broadcloth with either washable silk blouses or dark satins or taffeta, are the most practical materials. The waist, No. 2693, is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The skirt, No. 2701, is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. For a medium size, the waist will require 2½ yards of 36-inch material and the skirt 3½ yards of 44-inch material. The blouse is strictly tailored, having high or V-neck and deep-fitted cuffs. A few gathers are shown in the front at shoulder seam, but the sleeves are set in plain. The skirt is fitted smoothly across the front and slightly shirred across the back. Four plaits are set in on the left side and a small tailored pocket finishes the right. The skirt will require but little pressing to keep in good condition.

No. 2705.—Child's dress. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 10 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material. The dress hangs loose and straight from the shoulder with a narrow belt set on across the back. The contrasting material used for collar and cuffs is uniquely set in by inverted tailored plaits, stitched as far as

the pockets. The opening is down the center front, laced with narrow ribbon lacing which might well serve for the tie at the neck. A Buster Brown collar finishes the round, closely-fitted neck.

No. 2681.—Young girls' dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 12 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material. The tunic and jumper effects are both pleasingly shown in this girlish little dress for the young miss. A fitted under-waist serves as a lining, and into this the sleeves are set. The jumper is fastened to the lining at the neck, down the front and across the shoulders and is held in place by the belt which laces thru the front and back. A full straight skirt is attached to the underblouse at the normal waistline. The tunic is prettily edged with a bias fold of the trimming material which forms the sailor collar and cuffs, and if a wool dress, may also cover the tiny buttons which are attractively placed down the center front.

No. 2331.—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 7 yards of 36-inch material as the dress is about 2½ yards around the hem. If you have ever used the reversible front house dresses I am sure you will agree they are a wonderful conservation of labor and laundry. With the exception of the extra work of button-holes you have almost the value of two dresses in one, as when one front is soiled the other may be buttoned over, for it is true in most cases that the front of one work dress is soiled while the rest is yet wearable at least. The waist is the plain shirtwaist style, long or short sleeves, and a roll collar finishing the V-shape neck. The fronts are simply double-breasted, being just alike, and the belt, which is fastened to the dress across the back and sides, slips thru a slit in the side which is to cut and fasten underneath. Large patch pockets and buttons are the only trimming shown in the straight or full two-piece skirt.

No. 2689.—Apron. Cut in sizes small, medium, large and extra large. Medium size will require 3½ yards of 36-inch

material. Lonsdale, India linen or butchers' linen are usually used in making this standard coverall apron, used principally by nurses, but a valuable addition to any housewife's wardrobe. The full skirt goes all around, buttoning in the back and the bib is held in place by straps crossed and buttoned onto the belt in back. To the invalid or sick person nothing is more pleasing than cleanliness in every person attending them, as well as all things about them, and these large white aprons slipped over a blue or gray house dress keeps one fresh and immaculate. One need not be a graduate nurse, but the practical nurse who goes on emergency cases will find a few of these kept in readiness a comfort and help in her work.

No. 2699.—Child's dress. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requiring 2½ yards of 36 inch material. Simplicity is the essential note of the modern children's clothing, and what could be more simple or babyish than this little frock of soft wool chalais or batiste, made with the fitted yoke, shaped prettily across front and back? The skirt is shirred onto the thin lining section of the yoke. It is a straight skirt and shirred all around. Shirred pockets are the only trimmings except for the dainty little organdy collar and cuffs.

No. 2703.—Little girls' night gown and bed sack. Cut in sizes 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 3½ yards for the gown and ½ yards of 22 inch or wider material for the sack. Many a mother still prefers a real nighty for her little girl, as I do myself. The sleepers are warm and perhaps comfy, but I love to see my baby girls in their fuzzy, warm nighties and if one desires a bed sack the pattern is here provided. The square yoke with the full skirt and long sleeves are so quaint and girlish. Nor are they complicated to make. The neck may be finished with dainty finishing braid or a small roll collar. The sacks are very handy to have to slip on when one is out of bed, if you do not desire them for sleeping.

## A Substantial Gift

The best gifts are not, necessarily, the most expensive.

A word of kindness and encouragement has often proved of priceless value.

A gift from the depth of the heart, actuated by noble impulses, enriches both the giver and receiver.

It's the spirit of the giving, the wholeheartedness and unselfishness, the pure desire to make some one happier or more comfortable, that really counts.

Likely enough you want to remember some friend or neighbor who has had "bad luck" or met with misfortune, and you desire to give something substantial.

We suggest

## Lily White

"The Flour the best Cooks Use"

with your best wishes.

Surely this would be thoroughly appreciated, and a Merry Christmas Greeting sets better on a full stomach than an empty one.

Besides good, wholesome, nutritious bread and biscuits are better for the undernourished than medicine.

They go directly to the spot, and if they are made from LILY WHITE FLOUR, "the flour the best cooks use," they are bound to be good.

Give Lily White, and make someone's Christmas more merry.

Our Domestic Science Department furnishes recipes and canning charts upon request and will aid you to solve any other kitchen problems you may have from time to time. Public demonstrations also arranged. Address your letters to our Domestic Science Department.

**VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY**  
Grand Rapids, Mich.





# An Hour With Our Boys and Girls

Address all Letters to Aunt Penelope, care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS:—Oh, my dears! You don't know how pleased your Aunt Penelope has been this week to receive so many letters containing wonderful Christmas stories. I can well imagine how happy you will all be this Christmas, for I feel you have each found the true Christmas spirit. As I read the stories thru I was impressed with the fact that almost without exception my boys and girls were trying to show what great happiness and enjoyment was gained in making other people happy; helping someone who was sick or poor, and thinking of others rather than themselves. I hope that you may never forget that the true spirit of Christmas is giving to make others happy. Wouldn't it be a glorious Christmas if we could feel that every little boy and girl were to be remembered this year—but at least dear boys and girls let us each do our part. Let us find someone who may be very poor or sick and bring a little love and cheerfulness to them. I am anxiously looking forward to more letters this week. Lovingly—AUNT PENELOPE.

## The Giants of Lilliputania

## CHAPTER V.

## "BELL BOY" CREATES A PANIC

A S "BELL BOY" ran up Chestnut Street, which was right back of where the General lived, he suddenly realized that his coat of fur seemed awfully tight, his feet felt unusually heavy. "I guess I ate too fast and maybe too much," said he. He felt queer—the houses were apparently getting smaller, the trees and

lamp posts were like toys the children played with. At last he reached the Pussy Cats' Singing Society. My! what a reception he got! Some of the lady cats screamed, others fainted and the men cats began to spit and fuss. "What is the matter with you folks?" yelled "Bell Boy" at the top of his voice. He had by this time grown to an enormous size. He was as big as the School House on City Hall Square, and his voice sounded as though all the whistles and horns in Lilliputania had been blown at once. Not one of the Pussy Cats' Singing Society stopped to answer his question; they all ran pell mell in every direction. Windows of houses for blocks around were broken, heads popped out everywhere. There was a fine how-do-you-do! Schnelzinger, the grocer, grabbed his old cornet and ran to the door, where he blew a blast that aroused the neighbors. Someone turned in a 4-11 fire alarm. Bewildered Lilliputians ran helter-skelter. Babies cried, and dogs whined and crawled into their huts. O, it was a terrible night in Lilliputania.

"Bell Boy" couldn't understand it all. He knew, of course, that everyone and everything around him had shrunk in size—at least, that is the way it looked to him. No one seemed to know him, everyone ran from him. Fear heretofore had been unknown in Lilliputania.

General DisSatisfaction still slumbered restlessly in his home ten blocks away, dreaming that he and his wife were the despotic rulers of Lilliputania.

"Bell Boy," not realizing how large and strong he had grown, pushed in the wall of a building or knocked the roofs off the nearby houses as he thoughtlessly switched his tail from side to side. As he looked over the

city he caught sight of the upper floors of the tall Municipal Building in City Hall Square. He had never been but a few blocks from home and wondered what it might be. I'll go and see what it is," said he, as he turned down State Street and slowly sauntered towards town to investigate.

(To be continued)

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am a girl 13 years old. I go to a training school. I am in the eighth and ninth grades. I saw your interesting page and started reading it.. Every once in awhile I would think of sending a letter but I did not know just when to send it. This time I just wanted to write a story so bad I tried "hit or miss." I think that if you get this it will be the starting of my writing quite a few letters. It is almost bed time and tomorrow morning means early rising on account of school, so good-night.—Irene Smith, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.

**A Joyous Christmas**

The Delham family had had a dismal year, to be sure. The small children could not expect a Christmas gift. Bob, the oldest boy, had been called to the colors and word had been sent that he either would not live or he would be a cripple for life. What a condition a poor mother must have been in with six hungry little mouths to feed. Jimmie, next oldest to Bob, and only nine years old at that, helped his mother. But what could a half-frozen little fellow do with a family of seven in the cold winter time? The snow was heaped up in the fence corners. It would be a white Christmas, no doubt about it. Mrs. Delham's little cottage showed no signs of habitation. The big manor house across the street made plenty of light. Jimmie and Dora had sat at the small curtained window until they were hungry for a Christmas tree. Of course, they were glad the Browns were having a good time, but oh, you know how they would feel. The little kitchen clock struck eight and Jim and Dora arose with tears in their eyes, put their thin night-dresses on and went to a cold, hard bed in the attic. The dancing and merry-making continued at the manor. It was one o'clock when the lights were put out, but I am not saying everybody was in bed for that would not be exactly the truth. Well, anyway, noth-

Dear Aunt Penelope:—We get the M. B. F. and I like to read the letters from other girls which are published in it. I am a girl 12 years old and am in the sixth grade. We live on a farm and have six cows and 4 horses and 4 colts. I have one sister and one brother. My daddy cannot read very much so the M. B. F. is not much use for us. I would like that set of Giants of Lilliputania but we are not going to subscribe for the M. B. F. this year. Isn't there some way I can get that set? I want it very much. Write and tell me, will you. I am sending you a story made up and hope you will like it. Would you ask some girl or boy even of my age or over to write to me, as I find it lonesome. Will answer any letter and will be glad to get acquainted with anyone.—Josephine Collier, St. Charles, Michigan.

Dear Josephine:—I am pleased to have you interested in our children's page and altho your parents do not take the paper I shall be glad to hear from you again. I am surely you would greatly enjoy a set of the "Giants of Lilliputania," and I hope you may be able to get one." Don't you suppose one of your neighbors or friends might subscribe if you would ask them? I am sure my boys and girls will be glad to write to a lonesome little girl. won't you, dear children?—AUNT PENELOPE.

## Bobby's Christmas.

Bobby was a poor boy who lived with his mother in a small house near Apple



There has been another snow storm in the Wonderland of Doo. Aren't the Doo Dads enjoying it? Some are, having lots of fun on their toboggans, hand sleighs and skis. Others are into mischief, as usual. One little fellow has put a big snow ball on the old Doo Dad's chimney and is smoking him out. Another is dropping a snowball on the poor old

*After the Snow Storm in the Wonderland of Doo,*

fellow's head. That young rascal has knocked off an icicle and it has fallen right on Percy Haw Haw's head. Poor old Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, is in trouble. Two of them are rolling him down hill in a huge snowball. Smiles, the Clown, is serv-

ing refreshments. He is calling out "Sausages, all hot." But they are having such a big time that they don't seem to want his sausages. One little mischief is throwing a snowball at him. That young fellow has made a snow man. It looks like

Flannelfeet, the Cop, who got terribly angry at this and was rushing over to arrest the Doo Dad when another, on a hand sleigh, ran right under him and up he went in the air. He is sure to get hurt but here comes old Doc. Sawbones to give him first aid. The Doo Dads seem to enjoy their winter sports as much as ordinary little boys do.



Glen. Bobby's mother worked very hard and Bobby was a great help to her, for she always expected his money to help pay the rent. As Bobby was a newsboy he did not make very much, but every little helps. It was now the day before Christmas and Mrs. Brown, Bobby's mother, was wondering where she would get money to buy presents with, when a car stopped in front of their little home and a young lady stepped out from it. She was rich, from all appearances, for she was wrapped in furs and had a large basket on her arm, loaded with bundles. She walked up the walk and knocked at the door and when Mrs. Brown came to answer it she said, "I am Bobby's friend, Ella Black, and live on Mich. Ave. Bobby has brought my morning paper for some years. He told me where you lived and that you were very poor. I brought a basket of presents and a man is coming with some more presents and Christmas tree. Mrs. Brown thanked her for them and asked her in the house. Soon they were well acquainted. The man came with the Christmas presents and the tree. Soon they had the tree up and all covered with bells, balls, gilt and a number of pictures of Santa Claus. There were some pink, blue, yellow, green and all kinds of candles, so Bobby had a very merry Christmas. Soon Mrs. Brown and Bobby moved up in the near part of the city and each day now Bobby thanks his good friend to whom they owe all of their happiness.—Josephine Collier, St. Charles, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I live on a farm. We have six cows and six horses. The horses' names are Sam, Fanny, Nig, John, Ned and Gardner. Ned is a Shetland pony. Our pets are rabbits, dog, cat and pony. I enjoy reading the Children's page, and am intensely interested in the story "The Giants of Lilliputania." I have written you a Christmas story, which I hope isn't too long.—Viva Perkins, Stanton, Michigan.

#### A Christmas Story

Christmas was drawing near. James and Mary were talking of the things they would like Santa Claus to bring them. Mary wanted a doll and James said he would like a gun very much. "Yes, but there will be many children even here in our own city, that will not even have enough to eat," exclaimed Mary, who was always a very thoughtful little girl. "Yes," replied James rather slowly, "the little boy and girl across the street are very poor, don't you think they would like something nice for Christmas?" continued James. "They haven't enough to eat sometimes. Let's take our money papa gave us the other day and get them a Christmas dinner," replied Mary. "Won't that be jolly?" returned James. "We'll go to the store tomorrow morning and see what we can do." The next morning the children got up early. They had talked about their plans to mother and she said they might go to the store soon after breakfast. They had talked of what they would buy on their way. As there were but four in the family, the two children decided that the following would make a good meal: One chicken, one quart of cranberries, a loaf of bread, a cake and a box of candy. The bill was three dollars and ten cents. The children had fifty cents left with which they bought a small present for the little boy and girl. The children had been only an hour at the store, and when they had reached home, to their surprise, mother had made some cookies and tarts that they might give them, too. The dinner was soon packed in a basket trimmed with holly. Mary and James were very happy as they carried the basket across the street. The children were delighted and the mother could not express her thankfulness. She said they couldn't have had any Christmas dinner nor presents if it hadn't been for James and Mary. This had been the happiest Christmas James and Mary had ever had. Mother had planned a good Christmas for them and Mary received her doll and James his gun.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—How are you this beautiful day? I am a girl thirteen years old and I live on a farm. I am in the eighth grade at school, and I go to a city school. I like to go. I have seen your offer to give Thrift Stamps for the three best Christmas stories so I thought I would try. I do like to read Christmas stories, so here is mine:

#### The Christmas Tree

Christmas morning the Stanley children awoke bright and early, and the ground was covered with snow. They were so glad, for that night they were to have a Christmas tree, but not for themselves. These children were rich, and for several years their parents and rich friends had given them so many books and toys that their nursery was full of them, so this Christmas all their books and toys and playthings were to be given away to their poor friends who could not have so many nice things. The children were invited for supper and they came along about three in the afternoon. All the children played games out of doors in the snow, and then they had supper. At last it was time for the Christmas tree. The parlor was thrown open and there the Christmas tree stood all lighted up with candles and hung with good things. Susan Lawe got a beautiful work box, for she had always liked to sew, and a pair of warm red mittens to keep her hands warm when she went to school. Gertrude Brown got a nice large wax doll, and a lot of clothes for it, for you know Gertrude was a very little girl, only six years old. Bill Brown, Gertrude's brother, got a fine coaster bob-sled, which he had been wishing for for so long. Jack Smith got a whole set of books which he had been wanting for so long but could not have for his father was so sick and poor. All the children had nuts and candy and then all went home happy and laughing. The Stanley children were so happy that night, and in their prayers they thanked the good God that they could help somebody and make them happy on that beautiful Christmas day. And the poor children in their prayers also thanked the good God for the beautiful presents they had gotten that beautiful day.—Edna Terry, Caro, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am a girl 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I have four brothers, their names are Robert, 8 years old; Martin, 4; Harvey, 2; and Jules, 7 months old. Jules is the baby. I live on a farm of forty acres. We have two cows, about forty hens. I have a pet dog. The cows' names are Blackie and Elizabeth, Elizabeth is a pet cow. My teacher's name is Miss Erma L. Mason. She is a dandy teacher; she came from Midland. Well, I think this is all for this time for my letter is getting long. I am sending you a Christmas story.—Margaret Gimesky, Coleman, Michigan.

#### A Christmas Story

Once upon a time, there was a little girl who was very sweet. Her name was Rosie. She had a father who drank. He used to waste lots of money on that and used to get very ugly when he was drunk. One day he got so ugly that he took Rosie and threw her out of the door. Now Rosie's mother was not there as she was in the hospital and was very sick and was not able to look after her. Rosie did not have a cap or coat on. It was on Christmas night and it was very cold with snow on the ground. She walked and walked on so far that she got lost, but finally she came to a house where there were lots of people and children. She heard music, children dancing and a Christmas tree was glittering, but this did not please her any at all because she was so very cold. She came past a church and heard the Christmas bells ringing, and people singing. Again she came to a house where people were having a good time. She was so cold that she knocked at the door. A lady came to the door and asked her what she wanted. She told her and the woman said "no, we have no time to bother with you." So she walked until she came to a little house, where a little woman and man were sitting by the fire. They took her in; they knew her mother and took her home.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I have written to you before, but I thought you would like to hear from me again. I am very interested in the fairy tale, "The Giants of Lilliputania," and will try and get a subscription for the book and the 120 pieces. I am writing you a story that contains about 280 words and I hope the boys and girls will be interested in it. Here is my story:

#### Piccola's Christmas.

In the far-off country of Italy lived a little girl with her parents. Her name was Piccola. She was the only child in the family and her parents loved her very much, but they were very poor, and could give her but few pleasures. Christmas time was coming very fast, and Piccola's parents did not have any money, and could get her no Christmas presents, and her mother feared that St. Nicholas wouldn't remember her. But Piccola said, "yes, he will for he remembers all good boys and girls." Every evening, when the work was done, Piccola would say, "Have I been a help to you today, Mother? and have I been good enough to please St. Nicholas?" Then her mother would say that she had, and Piccola would feel very happy. Her father and mother were sad because they thought their little daughter wouldn't have anything for a Christmas gift. Christmas eve came at last and Piccola was very glad, but she had no stockings that were good enough to hang up, for there were small holes in the toes and the goodies would fall out. She thought of her wooden shoes, so she ran and got them and put them by the fire-place. Piccola scampered off to bed with no thought of sadness. When morning came she was up out of bed with a bound and ran to her shoes by the fire-place and to her surprise she found a doll in a gift box beside her shoes. She took it to her mother and showed it to her. Her mother

er was much astonished to think St. Nicholas did really remember her dear little daughter.—Miss Linda Mae Hope, LeRoy, Michigan.

#### A Visit to Santa Claus' Shop

It was nearly nine o'clock when Tommy and Rosie went to bed on Christmas eve. They were wishing for a great many things the next morning. Rosie was wishing for a doll. In the middle of the night Tommy awoke and saw Rosie sitting up in bed and looking at Santa Claus. The old man saw Rosie and Tommy looking at him. He laughed and said that he had forgotten Rosie's doll. Tommy said, "Will you take me?" "And me too?" said Rosie. So Santa Claus said, "don't stop to dress. I will put you in my big pockets. So the children jumped in the pockets and were very warm. They went up on the roof and there stood eight tiny reindeers. Santa Claus got in the sleigh and drew the robe over his lap. Tommy and Rosie peeping out of his pockets, felt very warm. Santa Claus called to his reindeers. Over trees, houses, cities and towns, thru the snow flakes soon they came to Santa Claus' shop. Rosie asked "Is this your shop, Santa Claus?" He said it was, so they jumped out of the sleigh. Santa Claus' house was made of candles and candy. He took us in his work shop, where hundreds of little men were working. The little men were glad to see the little boy and girl. Santa said, "I brot them in my pockets." They all tried to find a present for her. They gave her a wax doll in a sealskin coat. They put candy and sugar plums in her pocket. One said "let's give a cap to match her coat." One said, "let's kiss her," but she was in Santa Claus' pocket too soon. Tommy got a bicycle. In the morning they were both in bed. This was Tommy's dream.—Miss Stella Reynolds, Clare, Michigan.

#### Mary's Christmas Gift

There was once a kind, gentle, poor little girl, whose name was Mary. She was going to school. Her father had died when Mary was but a small girl. She was seven years old. Her mother was poor and had very little to eat and to clothe them on. When Christmas eve came the little girl was happy as could be, for she thought if she would say her prayers and go to bed early Santa Claus would surely bring something to put in her stockings. So she went to bed quite early. The next morning Mary's mother got up and peeped in Mary's stocking when she called Mary. Mary was so surprised when she saw her stocking half full. A box with three pencils, a ruler and a penholder, a one-dollar bill and one little toy which was a one-cent doll. Mary was the happiest little girl a person ever saw. The next day or so Mary's mother went to town and bought a woolen cap, sweater and mittens for her. They were all red. She wore the cap and mittens for three years and the sweater for two and a half years. Mary was happy ever after.—Dorothy Scholtz, Harbor Beach, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am a little girl who reads the M. B. F. every day that it comes. I am sending you my story. We have eight cows, their names are Rosy, Maud, Midget, Bess, Topsy, Maggie, Star and Beauty. We have seven horses, their names are Barney, Jip, Fly, Dick, Queen, Mike and Dan. I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. My little sister, Leona, is five and is just beginning to go to school.—Luella Frederick, Sherman, Michigan.

#### A Happy Christmas Day

Once a little girl, whose name was Rose, lived with her father and mother in Boston. Rose had been planning for Christmas quite a long while. She was knitting her father a pair of socks and bought her mother a wrist watch and for

her schoolmates, the girls small bottles of perfume and the boys boxes of candy. She was very happy while she was doing all this. Her mother and father were going to have her cousin and aunt and uncles and have a Christmas tree; she bought her aunt's and uncles' and cousins' presents. At Christmas they bought some trimmings. She hung her presents on the tree and then her father and mother put their presents on. They had a big dinner, then in the afternoon they gave their presents out. Rose got a doll from her uncle and a blue dress from her mother. Her father gave her a book and ribbon. Her aunts gave her a locket. When they went home Rose said she had had a very happy Christmas.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I read in the M. B. F. that you wanted us children to write Christmas stories and so I am going to try it. I have written to you twice before.—Mary F. Kennedy, St. Clair, Michigan.

#### Bessie's Christmas

There was once a man who was very rich. He had one daughter. Her name was Lena. She had brown, curly hair, brown eyes and very rosy cheeks. One day near Christmas she was walking along the street and she met a poor little girl whose name was Bessie. Her clothes

My brother Lyle received the "Giants of Lilliputania," and we were so well pleased with it that we wanted to get one more for our friend out in Colorado as a Christmas present. Therefore, I am sending another new subscriber. I have the promise of another subscriber, then I would like to get still another set so I could send it to a cousin.—Hazel Harrison, Cedar Springs, Michigan.

were very ragged and she was crying. "What is the matter?" asked Lena. "Oh, my brother is so sick," sobbed the little girl, "and we won't have any Christmas at all." "That is too bad," said Lena, "but I'll tell you what to do. I'll ask my mother if you can't come to our place and stay for Christmas." "I thank you very much, but I can't come." "Can't come! and why not?" asked Lena. "Because I have to help mother," said Bessie. Lena said nothing, but that night she told her father about it. When Christmas eve came Lena and her father took a load of presents to Bessie's house. The next day when Bessie awoke she was so surprised and happy that she did not know what to do. There was some medicine that cured Bessie's brother, and so they had a happy Christmas.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I have never written to you before. I am a girl 12 years old and am in the eighth grade. I am 4 feet, 9 inches tall. We have 4 horses, one work team and 2 colts. The colts' names are Duke and Bill. We have 5 cats, their names are Tip, Top, Snowball, Nigger and Nora. I am sending you a story for which I hope to get at least one Thrift Stamp. I think all of us ought to think of what selfish beings we have been thru the year. Well, my letter is getting long, so I will close.—Ruth Heim, Traverse City, Mich.

#### A Miserable Christmas

Once there was a boy called Roswell Markham Chamberlain, who was born on Christmas day. He didn't like it, "because," he said, "a fellow gets Christmas presents, of course, and if I had a birthday, like anyone else, I should have more gifts, too, but now I don't."

"But then, you get a lot of presents now," said Ella, his sister. Roswell didn't care as much as his sister. It was she who was unpleasant. Roswell was peeling an orange when the expressman came. Roswell, as he was sometimes called, went to the door and received a package addressed to Roswell Markham Chamberlain. "Hurrah!" he said, "Christmas is coming."

When Ella saw him with the package she said, "Roswell, you ought not see your gifts until Christmas."

"I'm not seeing it," said Roswell, "only the outside."

Ella took the package and went up to her room planning to open it. She had it almost unwrapped when she heard a ticking sound. Oh, but she hurried; she thought it was her's. But alas, it was Roswell's. She was very disappointed and opened the other box, but it was only a picture, but a very pretty one. But she didn't like it, so she took the label and put the one with her name in Roswell's box and took the one with Roswell's name on and put it in the one with the picture. Then a playmate came over to play so Ella did it up quickly, not neatly, and went down to play.

At last Christmas came, oh, such a Christmas for Ella. Roswell kept looking at the picture. Then he found out there were more pictures to it. Then last of all he found a note which read as follows: "To the owner of the picture—hunt for a spring and press it and see what happens." Roswell found the spring and what do you think he saw? Gold pieces of money from \$5 to \$20. Just think what Ella might have gotten. Oh, but Roswell was a very happy boy. Ella ate nothing but bread and milk for her Christmas dinner and went to bed early. Aunt Nannie, a colored lady came and got the light. But alas, instead of pleasant dreams Ella couldn't go to sleep.

What do you think she should have done? If you can't answer it maybe Aunt Penelope can.—Ruth Heim, Traverse City, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am 10 years old. I have never written to you before. I have one brother and three sisters. My brother's name is Clair, 5 years old. My sisters' names are Daisy, 8; Lila, 7, and Gladys, 2. We have two horses and two colts; the colts' names are June and Pat; the horses' names are Dolly and Pat. We have three cows, their names are Molly, Buttercup, because she is yellow, and the other is Dinah. I live on a farm of 80 acres in northern Emmet county. I must close now.—Fern Gregory, Cross Village, Michigan.

## IT'S EASY TO GET Giants of Lilliputania

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We all enjoy the paper. Want to take it next year too.—F. B. Peters, Charlevoix county.



## Market Reports for the Week

(Continued from page 10)

fidence. They are expecting higher prices, and we expect to see them get them.

When the Food Administration ends compulsory grading automatically stops. But this does not mean that Michigan potato growers are going back to "field-run" marketing, unless a shortage of potatoes should make it advisable. The trade has become accustomed the past year to a fairly well graded product and the states that pay attention to this important matter will get the cream of the business. Michigan potatoes ought to be graded in a manner satisfactory to the majority of the growers. What kind of grade the dealer may want does not matter; the farmer's wishes should rule. We wish we knew exactly how our readers view this grading proposition. There are several agencies in the state who may want something to say about this matter. Shall we leave it to the judgment of the shippers, the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, or let each individual farmer fix his own grades? Or do you think that there should be standard and compulsory grades for the entire state? If you do, then the Michigan legislature should be asked at its next session to provide proper legislation for carrying out your wishes. Advise us exactly what your ideas are about this matter, for it is closely concerned with the future of Michigan's potato industry.



### APPLES

The apple situation continues about the same. A surprising development that may mean somewhat higher prices later on, is the export demand. When it was announced some time ago that the British government would be in the market for American apples, it caused quite a lot of excitement among the apple trade, but after it was learned that the export freight rate would take nearly all the profit, dealers lost interest in the prospective business. Recently, however, the British government has come forward with offers as high as 12 cents a pound or about \$18 per barrel, which enables dealers to do business with them and pay higher prices, if necessary to the growers. Should this demand develop into very wide proportions, it will undoubtedly make itself felt on the domestic markets. Speaking of the export deal, the *Chicago Packer* says:

"The barrel apple deal indeed looks rosy. The heavy export demand this week caused quite a boom in the market and with all the favorable conditions surrounding the apple market generally, there is no doubt but what holders of storage apples have every reason to feel good.

"The British government wants apples and it has almost taken the lid off as the price limit on barrelled fruit. The maximum figure for which apples can be sold in Great Britain was fixed a few days ago by the British Food Administrator at 12c per lb., which figures out about \$18 per barrel. The ocean steamship rate from the Atlantic seaboard is \$5 per barrel and \$2 per box.

"The Shipping Board here allowed space for 2,400 tons on the first three 30,000 and 40,000 barrels and this fruit was being shipped this week, and the last sailing in this allotment will be about Tuesday of next week. This includes both boxes and barrels and it is estimated that the percentage of boxes that go over in the three cargoes will be perhaps around 30,000. Advices from Boston indicate that about the same amount of fruit will be shipped out of that port in about the same time. Information from Canada states that the Canadian shippers reserve space for 20,000 boxes to be shipped from Montreal November 29, November 30 and December 3. That means that the last of this fruit went out this week.

"There is every indication now that the exports will be quite heavy. However, nothing but cold storage fruit can be shipped, as the common storage stock is getting too soft.

"Buyers were out in numbers the fore part of this week and were taking everything they could get that was of good quality for export. The docks were pretty well cleaned up of cold

storage fruit. They were paying for grade "A" cold storage barrel apples \$5 to \$6.50 for Baldwins; \$6 to \$6.75 for Yorks and \$5.50 to \$7 for Greenings, with other good, sound varieties that would do for export bringing prices accordingly. Some extra fancy fruit topped the above figures by 50c to \$1.00.

"Now, a 150-pound barrel of apples at 12c per pound aggregates \$18. The ocean rate is \$5, leaving \$13. It will cost not over \$2 per barrel additional charges, for insurance, commission, etc., to take care of the fruit after it gets to the other side."



### BUTTER

New York, Dec. 7.—While this week holds the record of high prices for butter, the market at the present time is far from strong. That condition has been prevalent since Tuesday and very little trading has been done since that time. The cause of the weakness may be laid to the extremely nervous feeling on the part of butter receivers, jobbers and retailers brot about by the extremely high quotations and because of indications that the consumer has apparently reached the limit of price which he is willing to pay for butter and is turning to substitutes. However, reports from butter producing sections show that the production is low and that there will be no normal increase in receipts before spring. Some California butter has been received during the week and other shipments are on the road which may have some bearing on the market in the near future.

On Monday extras advanced a half cent, the quotation on that day being 68 to 68½c. Receipts were comparatively high on Tuesday which, together with conditions above mentioned, caused a decline of a half cent in values. It was the consensus of opinion that there might be a marked decline following that but receivers have not been willing to sell many goods at lower figures with the result that the quotations that were established Tuesday still prevail. Firsts are in abundance and the wide range of values still prevails with the majority of the stock that moves selling at the lower figures. Unsalted butter is selling readily and is rather scarce. At the close yesterday the following were the established quotations: Extras, 67½ to 68; higher scoring than extras, 68½ to 69; firsts, 61½ to 67; and seconds, 57 to 61.



### EGGS

Eggs are quoted firm at 48 to 52c for storage and 67 to 68 for fresh candled firsts. The egg market will gradually advance from now on unless the government steps in and takes control as it has frequently threatened to do.



### POULTRY

The Detroit poultry market quotes the following prices: Springs and No. 1 hens, 25 to 26; small hens, 20 to 22; ducks, 32 to 33; geese, 25 to 26; turkeys, 32 to 33. Dressed poultry, 1 to 2 cents higher.

The commission men believe that the above prices, with possibly slight variations will prevail during the holiday seasons. Shippers are cautioned against shipping any dressed stock later than Saturday, Dec. 21st, and are warned that they take their own chances with any shipments of live poultry made after that date.



### LIVE STOCK

East Buffalo Live Stock Letter  
(By Special Correspondent)

East Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 10. — Receipts of cattle Monday were 175 cars, including 20 cars of C-nadians and  
(Continued on following page)

## Reflects Good Health

The milk flow is the best indication of the health condition of a cow. If the yield is below normal it is almost always a sign of approaching sickness.

Do not wait for actual disorders to develop; you can easily put the cow back on her feet and ward off serious ailments by the prompt use of Kow-Kure, the great cow medicine.

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REGULAR size, 5 inches long, nickel plated. Complete with pocket grip. Should last a life-time. Always sharp and ready for use. No broken points. Pencil sent postpaid for names and addresses of 8 reliable boys ages 8 to 13 years living on R. F. D. routes or in the country in any of the following states: N. D., S. D., Minn., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Wis., Mich., Ia., Neb., Mo., Kan., or Okla. Give correct names and addresses. Write plainly. This offer is open only to one person in each family. Only one list of 8 names wanted from each person; no one person may receive more than one pencil. Offer not open to those who sent list of names previously unless different names are sent. SUCCESSFUL FARMING, Building Des Moines, Iowa

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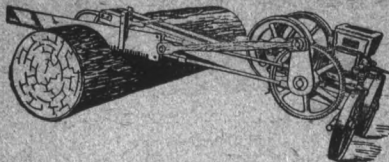
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Only one man, with the improved Ottawa Engine Log Saw easily cuts 25 to 40 cords a day. This machine has a heavy cross cut saw driven by a suitable gasoline engine. The entire rig is mounted on truck wheels to make it easy to move to the logs, and from cut to cut on the log without stopping the engine.

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Only One Man With This Power Log Saw, Cuts 25 to 40 Cords a Day. Only Five Seconds to Set From Cut to Cut on Log.

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100 Breeding Ewes.  
John Hooker, New Baltimore, Michigan.

WANTED—A SMALL threshing outfit, fully equipped, in good condition, suitable for a small neighborhood. Robert T. Deacon, Glennie, Michigan.

## MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from preceding page)

20 cars left from last week's trade. Trade opened 25 to 50c higher on medium wt. and weighty steer cattle which were in very light supply; butcher steers and hdy. wt. steers sold steady, fat cows and heifers were in light supply, sold steady; bulls of all classes were in very light supply, sold 15 to 25c higher than last week; canners and cutters were in moderate supply, sold steady; fresh cows and springers were in good supply, sold steady; stockers and feeders were in moderate supply, sold steady; yearlings were in very light supply, sold 50c higher. At the close of our market all cattle were sold.

Receipts of hogs Monday totaled 14,400. The market held steady, and good hogs sold at \$17.80; pigs and lights sold at \$16.75; roughs, \$15.50; stags, \$10 to \$13.

The receipts of sheep and lambs Monday were called 50 cars, or 10,000 head. Best lambs sold from \$15 to \$15.25, which was 25 to 35c lower; cull lambs, \$12.50 to \$13.25; yearlings, \$10 to \$10.50, and a few handy weight yearlings sold up to \$11; wethers, \$9.50 and a few handy weight wethers sold at \$10; ewes, \$8 to \$8.75. With 1200 calves on sale Monday, the best veals sold from \$19.50 to \$20, which was \$1 per cwt. lower than Saturday.

With 15 cars of cattle on sale Tuesday, the market was strong on all grades.

Receipts of sheep and lambs Tuesday were 23 cars, including the holdovers. Best lambs sold from \$15 to \$15.25; cull lambs, \$12.50 to \$13.25; yearlings, \$10 to \$10.50, and a few fancy yearlings sold up to \$10; wethers sold from \$9.50 to \$10; ewes, \$7.75 to \$8.75. With 350 calves on sale Tuesday, best veals sold from \$19 to \$19.50, which was a half dollar lower than Monday.

Receipts of hogs Tuesday totaled about 8,000 including the holdovers, and our hog market opened active and steady on all grades, and a good clearance was made at the close. The bulk of the hogs sold at \$17.80; pigs and lights, \$16.75; roughs, \$15.50—very slow sale; stags, \$12 to \$13.

### Chicago Special Live Stock Letter

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois, Dec. 10.—Liquidation of cattle continues unabated. A heavy supply last week was followed by the enormous supply of 46,000 here on Monday and 23,000 on Tuesday. The market, which showed phenomenal strength the first half of last week has since been on the downgrade, all beef and butcher classes selling yesterday at declines ranging from 50c to \$1 per cwt., as compared with a week ago. Holiday demand has apparently been well satisfied and it is improbable that anything left in feeders' hands would be good enough to pass \$19.50 on the current market as against sales as high as \$20 to \$20.25 on the open market here last week and an average of \$27.47 per cwt. for the thirty cars of long fed steers of International Show cattle sold at auction last Thursday. A good class of short fed steers is now selling around \$14.50 to \$15.50 with strictly good to choice 90 to 120-day fed cattle at \$16 to \$17.50 and only an occasional load of choice long fed bulls above \$18.50. There has been a deluge of common and plain light steers selling all the way from \$9 to \$13.50 for slaughter but nothing with a decent beef covering much below \$12. Stockers and feeders have also sold on a declining market with demand comparatively narrow and supply liberal. While a few loads of choice fleshy feeders are still selling at \$12 and above a spread of \$8 to \$10.50 is taking the bulk of the 600 to 800-pound stuff and common light stocker steers are a drug at \$7 and below such going chiefly for canning purposes. The trade unhesitatingly advises the holding back of cattle that are gaining and doing nicely, confidence being felt that as soon as the rush is over the market will hit and maintain a good stride. Fat cows and heifers are off as much as steers but canners are holding up comparatively well under a broad demand, the bulk of the canning and cutting cows now selling at \$5.75 to \$6.40. Veal calves are on a \$16.75 to \$17.25 basis for good to choice.

An enormous supply of nearly 300,000 hogs here last week could not be cleared, 45,000 being held over in first hands Saturday.

An embargo was placed on Sunday and made to apply for an indefinite

period. It is felt that a clean-up of the yards will be effected in time to permit the lifting of the embargo by Wednesday evening. The market has been on the verge of the \$17.50 government minimum for several days past and hogs are selling within a narrow range. Today's trade on a run of 40,000 was steady to stronger, and showed a top of \$17.75. Packing grades sold largely from \$16.75 to \$17.40 with the bulk of the good mixed and butcher hogs at \$17.45 to \$17.70. Pigs and underweight lights selling mostly from \$14.25 to \$15.50. The trade counsels the holding back of healthy immature hogs as prices for January have been fixed on the same basis as for December, assuring profitable conversion of corn into pork.

Sheep and lamb supply has been moderate this week and the market has been in a healthy tone at advancing prices. Good and choice fat lambs sold today at \$15.50 to \$15.85 with few decent killers under \$14.50 and this latter figure paid for the best feeding grades. Sales of choice two and three year old wethers at \$11.50, light yearling wethers at \$13.50 and prime fed western ewes at \$10 registered new high spots for the season.

## U. S. Weekly Market Review

The volume of leading lines of fruits and vegetables had fallen below 1,000 cars per day early this month, but the movement has gradually advanced to 1200 cars per day. Carlot shipments of 13 main commodities this week were 8,555 compared with 7,019 last week and 6,758 for the corresponding week last year. All important lines show increase over last week except onions and lettuce and all show increase above the same week last year except lettuce and celery. Prices continued strong with slight to moderate advances in most leading lines.

Ontario potatoes ruled \$1.40 per cwt. skd. at Quebec, 1.45 to 1.50 at Toronto, 1.67 to 1.80 at St. John, Dec. 2nd. They ranged 1.67 to 1.89 in Montreal and 1.67 to 1.68 in Toronto, Dec. 5th.

Most markets quoted higher this week, securing the first fairly general advance since the middle of October. The hauling is reported noticeably light at nearly all shipping points. Demand continues slow to moderate in most shipping sections and slow in most distributing markets. Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin No. 1 sacked white stock advanced to 15 cents, reaching \$1.75 to \$1.85 per cwt. for carlots in Chicago, and \$1.50 to \$1.70 f.o.b. shipping points in producing sections. Colorado and Idaho No. 1 sacked white stock advanced slightly at shipping points, ranging \$1.35 to \$1.45 f.o.b. and strengthened a little in consuming markets, ranging mostly \$2.05 to \$2.10 per cwt. in carlots. Oregon Burbanks still held at \$1.50 per cwt. sacked f.o. b. shipping point. California sacked whites advanced to \$1.80 to \$1.90 f.o. b. Stockton. New York round whites gained 5 to 10 cents, reaching \$1.88 to \$1.90 per cwt. f.o.b. in bulk and strengthened slightly in consuming markets, closing at \$2.10 to \$2.25. Maine Green Mountains advanced to a range of \$3 to \$3.10 per barrel measure in bulk and \$2.05 to \$2.10 per cwt. sacked f.o.b. Presque Isle. These still sold at \$2.35 to \$2.40 in Boston but advanced to \$2.50 to \$2.85 in New York. Shipments to date from 13 chief winter and spring potato shipping states show about 14,000 cars less than for the corresponding time last year, altho the estimated crop is 24,000 cars less this year.

## MICHIGAN FRUIT MEN IN ANNUAL MEETING

(Continued from page 1)

as compared with daily receipts of from five to ten carloads of western fruit. Even granting that Detroit is out of line for apple shipments from many sections, we all know that this is not the reason Michigan apples are practically unknown on the Detroit market.

Speaking of this situation, Secretary George M. Low said:

"I know it is true that it is hard to

buy Michigan apples in Detroit. One of the reasons for this is that the people haven't been educated to the special merits of our fruit. Consequently when they buy apples at all, they seldom ask the variety or the state where grown. As a result, dealers do not care to stock up with Michigan fruit, which is not as carefully graded and packed as much of the western fruit. When a street vender buys a box of western apples, he has reasonable assurance that every one of these apples will be saleable, but he cannot be so sure of the uniform quality of the Michigan stock. What we fruit growers must do is to let the people of Michigan know about the Michigan apple, educate them into asking for Michigan apples when they go to the store or restaurant. As soon as a demand is created among consumers, the dealer will find it to his advantage to handle our product."

The praises of the Michigan apple have been sung from coast to coast, except perhaps in the state of its nativity. The old saying that "a prophet is not without honor except in his own country" applies to the Michigan apple. In many parts of the United States the Michigan apple is the top seller in the fancy trade. But the folks back east let the Michigan apple seek other markets while they buy Washington and Oregon fruit.

Men, whose business it is to know apples, claim that no state produces an apple superior to the Michigan product. The qualities of taste, color, uniformity, and texture are all blended in the Michigan apple, making it one of the most delicious foods among the nation's fruits.

Charles A. Bingham, of Birmingham, Mich., president of the society, says: "In almost every large city in Michigan, Washington and Oregon apples are being shown and advertised, regardless of the fact that every horticulturalist in the state knows that the Michigan apple has no peer and in my opinion the only way to counteract this propaganda and to stimulate local demand and consumption is by a vigorous advertising campaign."

"We propose to inaugurate this campaign at this meeting of the society."

A characteristic instance is related of several thousands of barrels of apples being shipped this year from Allegan county to the Chicago and Florida market. Many of these apples will be actually shipped back to Michigan and sold here with the consumer paying freight both ways besides the cost of several unnecessary commissions.

This evil of shipping fruit out of the state only to be returned to almost the exact points of original shipment, holds true of various Michigan fruit products. A notorious situation in recent years is that in the small fruit sections where fruit has been shipped to the Chicago and other distant markets to be promptly shipped back to canneries sometimes in the very township they were grown in.

Organization and intelligent co-operation among the growers, is the only remedy and this organization and co-operation, which is already making real strides thruout the state, will with its elimination of waste and many handlings accrue to the great advantage of both producer and consumer.

Then there is no reason why, with proper publicity methods and strict grading and packing of the fruit that a permanent and most profitable demand could not be established for fruit that is known to be Michigan grown. We hope to see the time within the not distant future when every box and barrel of Michigan apples, peaches, plums, pears, and small fruits will bear a label that says, "Michigan-grown; quality guaranteed."

When these things come about the men who have spent their lives on the fruit farms of Michigan may feel that the foundation has been laid for rapid development of their industry, and that no amount of surplus in other states may interfere with the market for choice Michigan fruit.



## HINTS FOR MOTORISTS

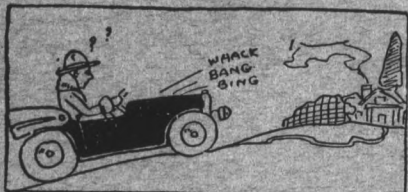
By ALBERT L. CLOUGH, Motor Editor, Review of Reviews

### General Repair Suggestions

"Look Before You Leap" in Unfamiliar Repair Jobs

**B**ECAUSE OF THE shortage of garage labor and the desire to economize on repair expenses, motorists are being compelled to undertake repairs and adjustments which they have hitherto hesitated to "tackle" and the following general hints are given which, if followed, will tend to prevent unsatisfactory results from this kind of work. Before commencing an unfamiliar operation upon a car, consult the instruction book for information regarding it. There is a wealth of good advice in these booklets and too often it is not utilized. There are also good general treatises upon repairing and the trade journals treat of it usefully. It is risky to start an operation, the principles of which one does not understand, and a little time spent in study of the particular problem may prevent the waste of much more time occasioned by mistakes or clumsy methods of procedure. Always know, as nearly as possible just what is to be done and just how to do it, before actually beginning work. If some portion of the car requires to be taken down, be sure, when each part is detached, that you know exactly where and how it should be replaced, so that no mistake may be made. If memory cannot be relied upon for this, make a rough sketch which will show all that is required. In case two parts must fit together in a certain way only, make a file scratch across both of them, which will indicate their proper relation. When bolts, nuts, screws, lock washers or other fastening devices are removed to permit the separation of parts, it is well to replace nuts and washers on the bolts and insert the bolts through the holes from which they were taken, so that they may not be lost or misplaced. All related parts should be kept together, so far as possible. Parts which are exactly alike to the eye, but which are really not exactly identical, such as cylinders, pistons, connecting rods, bearing caps, push rods and valves must always be returned to the same places from which they were taken or the engine will not run properly. Most of these parts will be found stamped with numbers or prick punch marks indicating cylinder position and these should be followed exactly in re-assembling. If such parts are not marked they should be or else they should be laid away in an order which indicates their proper places. A prick punch can be used to make identification marks. Don't batter nuts by using ill fitted wrenches, but secure wrenches of proper size and kind. The stillson wrench is intended for use on cylindrical parts and not on nuts.

### ARE NEW RINGS CAUSE OF THIS TROUBLE?



Last spring my engine began to lack power and I had it decarbonized, overhauled and new oilproof rings put in. Since then it pounds on all hills, even on the lower gears and still lacks power. Can this pound be caused by the new rings and, if so, was the wrong size put in?—W. H. G.

If the cylinders do not leak gas, when they are cranked through their compression strokes, as indicated by a firm and continued spring resistance to the hand crank and if the engine turns over by hand perfectly smoothly and freely, with the spark plugs removed, it is not likely that the rings are in bad condition. We hardly think that wrong sized rings could have been installed. After an overhauling, almost anything may be found out of order and we are inclined to believe that your trouble may be due to faulty valve or ignition timing, improper bearing adjustment, incorrect carburetor setting or something of this kind rather than to defective rings. If all cylinders have good compression, we advise you to check up

the timing of the valves and of the spark, to inspect all bearings and be sure that carburation is perfect with no air leaks. If compression is faulty or piston friction is excessive, the rings may be to blame.

### CLEANING LAMP REFLECTORS



What method should I use to clean and brighten headlamp reflectors?—V. H. C.

Open the lamp and, if convenient, remove the reflector from the lamp body. Blow off all dust which has collected upon the reflecting surface and then gently wipe over these surfaces with a piece of absorbent cotton wet in alcohol moving the cotton from the back to the front edge of the reflector. The mirror surface is so delicate that any attempt to wipe it, even with chamol, is likely to result in scratching it, and the utmost care should be used in handling the reflector. If the above treatment does not prove effective you may as well send the reflectors to the manufacturer for resilvering.—Copy't International Syndicate.

Questions of general interest to motorists will be answered in this column space permitting. Address, Albert L. Clough, care of this office.

### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY MICH. MILK PRODUCERS

(Continued from page 5)

the board of directors to elect an executive committee of two members, together with the vice-president of this association, who shall act as chairman of such committee, for the purpose of deciding, in the absence of the board, problems in reference to matters arising in this association. (Laid on the table.)

WHEREAS, the time has come when farmers, the producers of food, must for self-preservation, not only organize along special lines of agricultural production, but in greater federated organizations for potential force and influence, now therefore,

Resolved, that the Michigan Milk Producers' Association hereby extends fraternal greetings to the Bean, Beet, Potato, Celery and Fruit Growers' Associations of this state and to all other organizations or producers' associations of farm products in the state, and expresses its desire to fraternize with them in any common cause ad-

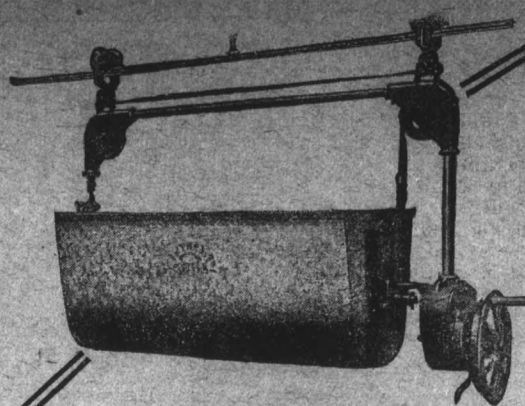
vancing the just interests of the farm. (Passed unanimously.)

WHEREAS, there is pending in the United States Congress a bill known as the "Gore Bill," a part of which bill contains a provision prohibiting the use of sweepings, ergot, etc., in standard mixed dairy foods, and

WHEREAS, said bill also contains a provision to stop the custom of putting into dairy foods bran which has been used in burnishing machines for tinware, etc., which process causes such feed to be exceedingly injurious and detrimental to dairy interests. Be it therefore,

Resolved, that the Michigan Milk Producers' Association favor the enactment of such portions of the so-called "Gore Bill" into law and request our senators and members of Congress to use every possible effort to secure the enactment of the same. (Passed unanimously.)

Resolved, that each milk producer be requested to present to his congressman a petition that the Gore Amendment for the standardizing of dairy feeds should receive his immediate and unqualified endorsement. (Passed.)



## Porter Litter Carriers

Priceless time, labor that runs into dollars—save them both with a Porter Litter Carrier—thousands of farmers all over the United States are doing it.

They're saving time and labor on what most of them think is the "toughest" job on the farm. The farmer knows that a little money expended on a labor-saving device is money well invested—that is, if the device is "right."

And most farmers know that a Porter product is right—that the Porter slogan, "Simplicity, Sanitation and Durability," is lived up to in everything turned out with the Porter stamp on it.

## Save Time and Labor

**Geared Hoist Litter Carrier**—Most popular of the Porter models, shown in illustration above. Operated with plain spur gear and wire rope drums. Simple in design and operation, installation practical, reliable. Entire mechanism boxed, making it absolutely dirt and weather-proof. Runs on swiveled trucks adapted for Columbian steel track.

**Chain Hoist Litter Carrier**—Preferred in some cases. Like the geared hoist carrier, the tub can be tipped either way. Free from complicated parts. Tripped by light line as is geared hoist carrier.

We manufacture a complete line of stalls, stanchions, pens, carriers, etc.—the practical kind that show returns on the investment.

Your dealer can give you complete specifications. Write for our catalog.

J. E. Porter & Co.  
302 Guion Street  
Ottawa, Illinois



NEW YORK STANDARD HONEST GRADING

THREE NO. 1 PRIME SHUNK

Wonderful demand for raw furs. Prices highest on record. Furs are scarce and I am paying very high prices.

My prices are not, I deduct no commissions and also pay express and parcel post charges. You will like my good grading and continue to ship to me. Money is sent you same day I receive your shipment. You cannot afford to be without my price list. You want most money. I want your furs. Enlist in my army of satisfied shippers. Write today without fail.

Many trappers have gone to war, others will have to take their place. Get busy and catch all you can. Big money in trapping.

**TRAPPERS**

**BENJAMIN DORMAN** 147 West 24th Street NEW YORK CITY

### WOULDN'T YOU LIKE BETTER RETURNS

If so ship your FURS to

**BEHR BROS. Co.**

351-359 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Ask the man that has used this tag.

Write for Price List and Tags.



**Quick Shipment**

**Pipe-less Furnace**

Write TODAY No Waiting. Big stocks in our warehouse insure quick shipment. Get our catalog showing easy installation and quoting money-saving prices. Cash or easy payments. We pay freight and guarantee safe delivery. Write today—live in comfort at lowest cost this winter. Ask for Catalog No. 1033

**KALAMAZOO STOVE CO.**  
Manufacturers Kalamazoo, Mich.

Cut the wholesale price direct from manufacturers. Save money—burn any fuel—heat your entire home with a circulation of warm air through one big register—cool air goes back through separate cold air flues. Easy to install.

Kalamazoo Pipe Furnaces where desired.

**A Kalamazoo Direct to You**

Heating Plans FREE

### TIMBER FOR SALE

Maple, Beech, Elm, Oak, Whitewood, Basswood. If interested write Alfred Lamb, R. 1, Hillsdale, Michigan.

**WANTED**—Pop Corn, Hickory Nuts, Black Walnuts, Honey. What can you offer? Name quantity and quality with price f.o.b. at your shipping station. C. G. Freeman, Pontiac, Michigan.

When you write any advertiser in our weekly will you mention the fact that you are a reader of Michigan Business Farming? They are





## HOTEL FORT SHELBY DETROIT

The Fort Shelby is the first hotel in the country to install the "Servidor" for the convenience of its guests.

450 ROOMS provided with every service feature to be found in the finest hotels—at a reasonable price.

RATES \$1.50 to \$3.00. 250 Rooms with Bath at \$2.00.

LOCATION. Lafayette Boulevard and First Street. Easily reached from depots and docks. Quiet, yet convenient to downtown Detroit. In the heart of everything except noise.

The Servidor saves you money.

## Don't Wear a Truss



**BROOKS' APPLIANCE** the modern scientific invention the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No aches. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patent. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

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**MONEY IN FURS**  
TRAP AND SHIP TO  
**McMILLAN**  
Dealers in  
**FURS HIDES PELTS WOOL**  
AND GET HIGHEST PRICES, HONEST GRADING, PROMPT CASH RETURNS, FREE ILLUSTRATED TRAPPERS' GUIDE TO SHIPPERS : : : :  
Write for Price List  
**McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.**  
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Ship your Poultry, Veal,  
Hogs and Eggs to

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House of  
"Quick Action and a Square Deal"

## COTTON SEED MEAL

Buy a car load and divide with your neighbor. Price \$62.50 delivered 30 ton lots, for 36% meal or \$48.00 for 20% meal. Ton lots 36% \$65.00 or 20% @ \$50.00 ton f.o.b. Jackson. Prompt shipment.

J. E. BARTLETT CO., JACKSON

YOU CAN SELL YOUR FARM Direct to the buyer without paying commission through my co-operative plan, and be free to sell to anyone, through anyone, anywhere, any time, for any price or terms. Write for circular. JAMES SLOCUM, Holly, Michigan.

**Chickens Sick?—Use Germozene**  
Roup, colds, bowel troubles, sore head, limber neck, etc. At dealers or postpaid 75 cts. with book Poultry Library. GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept 416 OMAHA, NEB.



# LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM

POULTRY, SHEEP  
AND SWINE

BEEF PRODUCTION  
BREEDING PROBLEMS



## GIVES GOOD METHODS FOR HANDLING MANURE

The average well-fed dairy cow excretes about ten to twelve tons of manure a year. If half this amount is dropped in and around the barn a real problem is presented in handling the manure from a herd of ten or more cows. There are several methods of handling this valuable product, says W. W. Swett of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture.

The best place for manure is on the land. The ideal way to dispose of it would be to load it from the stable on a manure spreader and haul it to the fields each day. In many places this practice is followed and the rains wash the soluble fertilizing material into the soil. Often other work on the farm prevents hauling being done at certain seasons and the manure is allowed to accumulate around the barn. Another difficulty is that much of the land is in crops a part of the year and the manure must accumulate until the crops are removed. In order to make this method most convenient the barn should be so arranged that the manure spreader can be driven in and loaded in the barn. If this is impossible a litter carrier should be installed to take the manure to the spreader.

A second method of handling is to have a manure shed or pit in which to keep the manure for several months at a time until it can be put on the land and plowed under. This shed should be at least fifty feet, and preferably one hundred or more feet, away from the barn. It should have a tight concrete floor and concrete walls at least four feet high. Above this should be a wooden covering. The shed should be large enough to hold the manure from the herd. The most satisfactory way to move the manure from the barn to the shed is by means of a litter carrier on an overhead track. This carrier is filled in the barn and is then run on the track out to the shed, where it is dumped. If a carrier cannot be arranged for, a wheelbarrow is always a possibility. By storing the manure in a shed of this kind the losses in fertilizing value are kept as low as possible.

A third method is to keep the manure in a shed large enough to allow cattle to tramp it. An open shed is sufficient. In this manner the manure is kept compact and if the shed has a good concrete floor the liquid manure which is the most valuable part will not escape.

In some places manure is simply thrown out thru the window and is allowed to lie against the sides of the barn under the eaves where the water-fall is greatest and where the losses in fertilizing value are large. Such a practice is not sanitary and is very wasteful. If it must be followed the gutters on the barn should be constructed so that the water will be carried away. A lean-to shed may be built as a cover over the pile of manure exposed to the weather.

## BETTER DAIRYING THRU BULL ASSOCIATIONS

Dairymen who would like to use pure-bred bulls to improve their herds but who cannot afford to purchase such animals should investigate the advantages of a co-operative bull association. These organizations are formed by farmers for the joint ownership, use and exchange of pure-bred bulls. The purchase price and cost of maintenance are distributed according to the number of cows owned by each member, thereby giving the dairyman an opportunity to build up his herd at a minimum expense. The organization also helps its members to market dairy stock and dairy products, to fight contagious diseases of

cattle intelligently, and in other ways to assist in improving the dairy industry. Farmers' Bulletin 993, recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, gives directions for the organization and operation of bull associations together with constitution and by-laws for such an organization.

The typical co-operative bull association as recommended by the dairy specialists of the department, is composed of from 15 to 30 farmers who jointly own five bulls. The territory in which these farmers live is divided into five "breeding blocks," one bull being assigned to each block. As many as 50 or 60 cows may belong to the farmers in each block, and the bull in the block should be kept on a conveniently-located farm. To prevent inbreeding each bull is moved to the next block every two years. If all the bulls live, and if all are kept until each has made one complete circuit, no new bulls need to be purchased for ten years. In this way each member of the association has the use of good pure-bred bulls for many years, at a cost of only a small part of the purchase price of one good bull—usually less than is invested in a more inferior bull owned by individual dairymen.

In a survey conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on 1,219 farms in eight districts in Iowa, Minnesota, and Massachusetts in which there were no associations, it was found that there were 817 bulls, having an average value of \$76. Had the owners of these cheap bulls been properly organized the same investment would have purchased the necessary bulls of an average of \$283. In one association having more than 100 members the original cost of good pure-bred bulls to each member was only \$23. When questioned regarding the value of co-operative bull associations, 150 farmers in Maryland, Michigan and Minnesota estimated that the use of bulls belonging to the organization increased the value of the offspring in the first generation from 30 to 80 per cent, with an average of 65 per cent.

The selection of the bulls for an association is one of the most important considerations. A good pure-bred bull will make rapid and marked improvement in the herds, and the association interest increases in proportion to the improvement obtained. If a poor dairy bull is used the milk production of the members herds is sometimes reduced, the interest is lessened, and these conditions may lead to the breaking up of the association. Success in the operation of an association depends a great deal on the care that is used in its organization. Dairymen contemplating forming an association should consult the local county agent, write to the state agricultural college or to the Dairy division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., for advice and assistance. The farmers' bulletin previously mentioned will be found of great value along this line, particularly the suggestions which are given in connection with the constitution and by-laws.

## USE ROUGHNESS TO SUPPLEMENT COSTLY FEEDS

The judicious use of roughness for livestock on the farm thruout the winter is one means of increasing profits that is sometimes overlooked. Oat straw, and even wheat straw, to some extent, corn stover and pasture can be utilized. Animals being fattened for market and animals during the first year of their growth should not be expected to consume large quantities of cheap roughness, but

horses, mules, cattle and some classes of sheep that are being carried thru the winter can be fed rations carrying appreciable quantities of cheaper roughness, provided they are properly supplemented with nitrogenous feeds of the right sort such as leguminous hays or linseed or cottonseed meal.

If oat straw can be substituted for hay, it is a saving of at least fifty per cent, and experimental work has demonstrated that thru the winter, work horses, mules and cattle can use oat straw instead of timothy or mixed hay to good advantage, provided proper supplements are fed.

Economy should not be carried to the point where it endangers the lives of animals, says E. A. Trowbridge of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, but careful consideration of winter rations should be given on every farm.

## NO GRAIN; ONLY ALFALFA; FED TO PRIZE STEERS

"And fattened without a pound of grain!" This remark in reference to the sale of a load of grade Whiteface cattle at the Kansas City Stock Yards at \$25 per cwt., the highest price in the history of any market in the world, occasioned no little surprise among the "straight grain" advocates; but it was noticeable among the more progressive stock producers and among hay dealers that the report of an absence of corn and other grain feeds in the ration for these record priced cattle caused hardly a stir.

Alfalfa hay was one of the important feeds used by E. H. Lehman, Flint Hills, Kansas, cattle producer, who owned the steers, and demonstrated in a unique manner the value of the "wonder plant" as a bovine concentrate. Not only the \$25 cattle, but numerous other consignments of weighty prime steers are being received in Kansas City without having consumed a pound of grain. With the smallest crop of corn in the history in the Southwestern states, the increasing use of alfalfa and other varieties of hay to take the place of grain feeds will have an important effect on the demand situation for hay. Handlers in Kansas City are doing much to increase the proportionate use of hay in the rations for livestock, which, from all indications, is meeting with unusual success.—Price Current Grain Reporter.

## FEED THE COLTS A LITTLE GRAIN IN WINTER

A colt well wintered is half grown, in the opinion of most successful horse-men and mule men; consequently, colts should have satisfactory rations, even if aged horses and mules are forced to take less desirable feed.

At the University of Missouri, colts have grown from 562 pounds in weight on September 15, to 897 pounds in weight on April 21, on a daily ration of 8.42 pounds of one-half shelled corn and one-half shelled oats, and 7.8 lbs. of hay. Colts can consume small quantities of silage but if they are forced to eat large quantities of silage they cannot be expected to grow as much as they would if fed more liberally on grain, says E. A. Trowbridge.

Bran, when available, and a small quantity of oil meal may be fed to advantage to colts. Exercise, fresh water and good quarters are furnished if best results are to be expected, but it should be borne in mind that the colt which arrives at its yearling form stunted and thin will be handicapped for the next two or three years of its life and may, perhaps, never fully recover.



## CATTLE

## HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN



## Holsteins in America

The Holstein-Friesian breed of dairy cattle has been established in this country nearly 50 years and has made good from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The breed has long been used to improve the dairy qualities of the cattle of Europe. It is in demand also in Canada, Mexico, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Japan, Argentina, Central America, and other countries, and holds all records for largest yield of milk and butter. They are large, strong, vigorous, prolific, and productive cattle, and succeed under all climates and conditions.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Send for our booklets—they contain much valuable information.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, Box 295 Brattleboro, Vt.

## Two Young Bulls

for Sale, Ready for Service

One from a 25 lb. cow and one from a 22 lb. four year old. Write for pedigrees and prices. E. L. SALISBURY

Shepherd, Michigan

## MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.

Musolff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING has sold two different lots of cattle I have offered. I now offer heifer calves from heavy milking dams for \$100 each, and the same kind of bull calves for \$35.

## ROBIN CARR

FOWLERVILLE, MICHIGAN

**Clover Dairy Farm** Offers a 10 months old grandson of Hengerveld De Kol sired by Johan Hengerveld Lad 61 A.R.O. daughters, eleven from 25 to 31 lbs. 19 others from 20 to 25 lbs. Dam is a granddaughter of King Segis who has a 32 lb. 4 yr. old sister. This calf is a splendid individual, well marked and well grown, price \$100 f.o.b. Flint. Write for extended pedigree and description. L. C. Ketzler, Flint, Mich.

## Wolverine Stock Farm

Offers two sons about 1 yr. old, sired by Judge Walker Pieterje. These calves are nicely marked and light in color and are fine individuals. Write for prices and pedigrees. Fattle Creek, Mich., R. 2.

## PREPARE

For the greatest demand, future prices that has ever known. Start now with the Holstein and convince yourself. Good stock always for sale. Howbert Stock Farm, Eau Claire, Michigan.

**Bull Calves** sired by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and by a son of King Segis De Kol Korndyke, from A. R. O. dams with records of 18.25 as Jr. two year old to 28.25 at full age. Prices reasonable breeding considered.

**WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM** W. W. Wyckoff, Napoleon, Mich.

## HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

Sires dams average 37.76 lbs. butter 7 das. 145.93 lbs. 30 das. testing 5.52% fat. Dams good A. R. backing. Calves nice straight fellows % white. Price \$65.00 each while they last. Herd tuberculin tested annually.

Boardman Farms, Jackson, Michigan.

## Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Under the present labor conditions I feel the necessity of reducing my herd. Would sell a few bred females or a few to freshen this spring. These cows are all with calf to a 30-pound bull. J. Fred Smith, Byron, Michigan

## SUNNY PLAINS HOLSTEINS

A few young bulls left. Also a young pair heavy draft horses. Phone 58F15.

## ARWIN KILLINGER,

Fowlerville, Michigan.

**RINGLAND FARM HOLSTEIN HERD** Average 13,000 Lbs. milk and bull calves at former prices.

John A. Rinke, Warren, Michigan.

## CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK

PERCHERONS,  
HOLSTEINS,  
SHROPSHIRE,  
ANGUS,  
DUROCS.

DORR D. BUELL, ELMIRA, MICH.  
R. F. D. No. 1



## BREEDERS DIRECTORY



**RATES:**—Up to 14 lines or one inch and for less than 13 insertions under this heading, fifteen cents per line. Title displayed to best advantage. Send in copy and we will quote rates. For larger ads or for ads to run 13 issues or more we will make special rates which will cheerfully be sent on application to the Advertising Dept., 110 Fort St., West, Detroit.

## LANGHURST STOCK FARM

Offers young Holstein-Friesian bulls from dams with records up to 24 lbs. and sires' dams up to 46 lbs. Write for pedigrees and prices. Fred J. Lange, Sebewaing, Michigan.

**BULL CALF FOR SALE.** Dam has 2 sisters that gave semi-officially over 17,000 lbs. of milk, winning prize money as 2 and 3 year olds. C. L. Hulett & Sons, Okemos, Michigan.

**FOR SALE** Eleven head of Holstein cows and heifers. Three yearlings not bred, the rest to freshen this fall and winter. A good start reasonable for some one. Write, W. C. Hendee & Son, Pinckney, Michigan.

## One Car-load Registered Holsteins

Yearlings sired by 30 pound bull and from heavy-producing cows. Also some choice Duroc open gilts.

J. Hubert Brown, Byron, Michigan.

## JERSEY

**JERSEYS** THE dollar mark is part of a Jersey because she is a real money maker. Costs less to keep than any other cow and her milk is worth more. She gives the prosperous touch to your farm. Compare Jersey butterfat records with any other breed and you will not be satisfied with anything but Jerseys—the profit breed. Ask breeders for prices and pedigrees and let us send you valuable facts, free.

THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB  
367 West 23rd Street New York City

**JERSEY BULLS** ready for service for sale. Sired by Majesty's Oxford Fox, and out of R. of M. Dams by Majesty's Wonder. Herd tuberculin tested and free from abortion. Our aim is size with good type, and production. Wildwood Jersey Farm, Alvin Balden, Capac, Mich.

## GUERNSEY

**GUERNSEYS** WE HAVE A FEW Heifers and cows for sale, also a number of well bred young bulls—write for breeding. Village Farms, Grass Lake, Michigan.

## SHORTHORN

**WHAT DO YOU WANT?** I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, Secretary Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

**FOR SALE,** pure bred Shorthorns and O. I. C. pigs. Five young bulls, 7 to 9 months. \$125 to \$150 each. Ray Warner, R. No. 3, Almont, Michigan.

**For Sale** TWO roan double standard bred Polled Durham Shorthorn Bull Calves, calved May 2nd and June 4th. Paul Quack, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, R. No. 2, Box 70.

**SHORTHORNS and POLAND CHINAS.** Bulls, heifers and spring pigs, either sex, for sale, at farmers' prices. F. M. Piggott & Son, Fowler, Michigan.

**SHORTHORNS** have been kept upon Maple Ridge Farm since 1867 and are Bates bred. Two red heifers for sale; 1 bull, 10 mos. old. J. E. Tanswell, Mason, Michigan.

**THE VAN BUREN CO.** Shorthorn Breeders' Association have young stock for sale, mostly Clay breeding. Write your wants to the Secretary. Frank Bailey, Hartford, Michigan.

## RED POLLED

**FOR SALE**—Dual purpose Red Polled bulls and Oxforddown rams.

L. H. Walker, Reed City, Michigan.

## HORSES

## SHETLAND PONIES

**SHETLAND PONIES** For Sale. Write for description and prices. Mark B. Curdy, Howell, Mich.

## HOGS

## O. I. C.

## Bred Gilts

and  
**Serviceable Boars**

J. Carl Jewett, Mason, Mich.

## SLARGE TYPE O. I. C.

Spring boars. Also 2nd prize Jr. yr. boar Mich. State Fair, 1918.

CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM  
Monroe, Mich.

**O. I. C.'s** Chester White Boars and Sows, spring farrow, \$35 to \$50; can breed some. Polled Durham Bulls nearly one year old. Heifer Calves and other Recorded Stock. New Marquis Spring Wheat 40 bu. a. 1918 crop. Beardless Barley, White Oats. Frank Bartlett, Dryden, Michigan.

## DUROC

## Peach Hill Farm

Registered Duroc Jersey Swine. We are offering choice fall pigs at \$15 and up. Write to us, or better still, come and see them.

Inwood Bros., Romeo, Mich.

**DUROC JERSEY SWINE.** Boars, Sows, Gilts and Fall pigs for sale. Choice spring boar, sired by Brookwater Tippy Orion No. 55421. This is an unusually good bunch to select from. Come and see them or I will ship on approval. Fall pigs \$18 each, either sex. Home Farm, Thos. Underhill, & Son, Props., Salem, Michigan.

**DUROC BOARS** Big, long, tall, growthy males that will add size and growth to your herd. Biggest March farrowed pigs in the country, 200 lbs. and not fat.

Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Michigan.

## PLEASANT VIEW DUROCS

Spring boars and gilts of exceptional quality, prices right, inspection invited. W. C. Burlingame, Marshall, Michigan.

## DUROC BOARS, GILTS

We are offering some fine. Big type, fall and spring Boars and Gilts. At Farmers' Prices.

F. E. EAGER and Son  
HOWELL, MICHIGAN

## POLAND CHINA

## Large Type Poland China Swine

**LARGE TYPE P. C.** fall gilts, bred and ready to ship. Will weigh up to 365 pounds. Will farrow in Aug. and Sept. Will also sell a few spring boars. Fall sale Nov. 29.

Wm. J. Clarke, R. No. 7, Mason, Mich.

**WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE** Poland China Gilts. Sired by Arts Big Bob. Will be bred to a son of Giant Senator for April farrow. If you are looking for the best of breeding and the kind that gets big and has quality here is the place to find it. Please give me a chance to tell you more about them. A. D. Gregory, Ionia, Michigan.

**2 BIG HUSKY POLAND CHINA BOAR** will weigh over 200 lb. Price \$50 for Nov. and some fine prospects in fall pig either sex ready to ship. Gilts all sold. C. E. Garnant, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

**BIG TYPE P. C. BOARS,** Rambouillet and Hampshire rams and ewes for sale.

A. A. Wood & Son, Saline, Michigan.

# CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO CLAY, ROBINSON & CO. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Chicago South St. Paul South Omaha Denver Kansas City  
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**Tix-Ton-Mix** with salt the year around keeps flock healthy and free from stomach worms and ticks. A \$5.00 box makes \$60.00 worth of medicated salt—saves you big money—A \$1.00 trial box of "TIX-TON MIX" by parcel post will medicate a barrel of salt.

Write for club offer—booklet on "Nature and Care of Sheep"  
PARSONS TIX-TON CO., Grand Ledge, Mich.

**BIG TYPE P. C. BOARS,** all ages, the kind that make good. Meet me at the fairs. E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.

**Poland China Hogs** Oxford Sheep  
Toules Geese  
White Wyandotte & Barred Rock Chickens  
MILL CREEK STOCK FARM  
S. J. Lambkin, Prop., Ayoca, Michigan.

**BIG TYPE P. C.** The best lot of big, long bodied, heavy-boned boars; the prolific kind; litters averaged better than 10 the past 3 years.

H. O. Swartz, Schoolcraft, Michigan.

## HAMPSHIRE

**HAMPSHIRE SPRING BOARS** now ready at a bargain. Place your order for bred gilts now. John W. Snyder, St. Johns, Mich., R. No. 4

## SHEEP

## SHROPSHIRE

**HIGH CLASS REGISTERED,** yearling Shropshire ewes bred to ram of extra quality. Also healthy, vigorous, well woolled. Ram lambs ready for service. Flock established 1890.

C. Lemen, Dexter, Michigan.

## DELAINE

**IMPROVED Black Top Delains.** Sixty Reg. Rams to choose from. Newton & Blank, Hill Crest Farm, Perrinton, Mich. Farm situated four miles south of Middleton.

**FOR SALE**—Registered yearling Rams. Improved Black Top Delaine Merino. Frank Rohrabacher, Laingsburg, Mich.

**FOR SALE REGISTERED IMPROVED** Black Top Delaine Merino Rams. V. A. Backus & Son, Pottsville, Michigan. Citizens' Phone.

**FOR SALE PURE BRED** and registered American Delaine sheep. Young. Both sexes. F. H. Conley, Maple Rapids, Michigan.

**DELAINES,** bred on same farm for 50 years. Size, quality prepotent; rams for sale delivered. Write S. H. Sanders, R. No. 2, Ashtabula, Ohio.

**"TIX-TON MIX"** with salt the year around keeps flock healthy and free from worms and ticks. Saves you big money—a \$1.00 sample box by parcel post will medicate a barrel of salt. Write for club offer—booklet on "Nature and Care of Sheep." PARSONS TIX-TON CO., Grand Ledge, Mich.

## POULTRY

## WYANDOTTE

**Silver Laced, Golden and White Wyandottes** of quality. Breeding stock after Oct. 1st. Engage it early. Clarence Browning, R. 2, Fortland, Mich.

## LEGHORN

**PROFITABLE BUFF LEGHORNS**—We have twenty pens of especially mated Single Comb Buffs that are not only mated for exhibition but, above all, for profitable egg production. Eggs at very reasonable price. Our list will interest you—please ask for it. Village Farms, Grass Lake, Michigan.

**FOR SALE**—Single Comb White Leghorn Cockerels and pullets; Barron 300-Egg strain. Also one oat sprouter 300-hen size. Cockerels, \$1.50 each in lots of two if taken at once.

R. S. Woodruff, Melvin, Michigan.

## LIGHT BRAHMA

**PURE BRED LIGHT BRAHMA COCK-** straln. \$3 to \$5. Also a few yearling hens. Mrs. E. B. Wilhite, R.F.D. No. 1, Reading, Michigan.

## WHITE ROCK

**WHITE ROCK COCKERELS.** Famous Fischel strain. Priced to sell. Mrs. F. J. Lange, Sebewaing, Michigan.

## RHODE ISLAND RED

**R. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS** for sale at \$2.00 each if taken before Jan. 1, 1919. Harry McCabe, Blanchard, Mich.

## ORPINGTON

**For Sale WHITE ORPINGTON COCK-** erels \$3 and \$5 each. White African guineas \$2 each.

Odell Arnold, Coleman, Michigan.

## CHICKS

**CHICKS** We ship thousands each season, different varieties, booklet and testimonials, stamp appreciated. Freeport Hatchery, Box 10, Freeport, Michigan.

## TURKEYS

**Durocs** Spring Boars and gilts. Ten years experience. A few black top Rams left. Newton & Blank, Hill Crest Farm, 4 miles south of Middleton, Mich.

**WHITE H. TURKEYS FOR SALE.** Hens \$5. Toms \$7, till Xmas. Harry Colling, Mayville, Michigan.

## HATCHING EGGS

## PLYMOUTH ROCK

**Barred Rock Eggs** From strain with records to 290 eggs per year. \$2.00 per 15 Prepaid by parcel post. Circular free. Fred Astling, Constantine, Michigan.

## RABBITS

**BELGIAN HARES** for sale from pedigree stock. Claude Greenwood, St. Johns, Michigan, R. 10.

## FERRETS

**2000 FERRETS.** They hustle rats and rabbits. Price list and booklet mailed free. H. A. Knapp, Rochester, O.



# 160 HENS- 1500 EGGS

**A**S AMERICA'S foremost poultry expert I predict that eggs are going to retail for a dollar a dozen this winter. Right now the retail price is from 50c to 75c per dozen in some of the large cities. At a dollar a dozen poultry raisers are going to make tremendous egg profits. You, too, can make sure of a big egg yield by feeding your hens a few cents worth of "More Eggs" tonic.

This product has been tried, tested and proven. It is acknowledged the best and most successful egg producer on the market today. Every day that you don't use it means that you are losing money. Don't delay. Start with a few cents worth of "More Eggs" tonic now.

## Got 117 Eggs Instead of 3

That's the experience of one poultry raiser who wrote me. A. P. Woodard of St. Cloud, Fla., writes: "I get from 40 to 50 eggs a day now. Before using 'More Eggs' I was getting only 8 or 9 eggs a day." Here are the experiences of a few others of the hundreds who write me:

### "160 Hens—125 Dozen Eggs"

E. J. Reefer: Waverly, Mo.  
I have fed two boxes of More Eggs Tonic to my hens and I think my hens have broken the record for eggs. I have 160 White Leghorns and from March 25 to April 15 I sold 125 dozen eggs.  
MRS. H. M. PATTON.

### "15 Hens—310 Eggs"

E. J. Reefer: Turner Falls, Mass.  
I used your More Egg Tonic and from December 1 to February 1, from 15 hens, I got 310 eggs. Your remedies are just what you claim them to be.  
MRS. C. R. SLOUGHTON.

### "More Than Doubled In Eggs"

E. J. Reefer: Mendon, Ill.  
I am very much pleased with your "More Eggs" Tonic. My hens have more than doubled up in their eggs.  
L. D. NICHOLS.

### 126 Eggs In 5 Days

E. J. Reefer: Salina, Okla.  
I wouldn't try to raise chickens without "More Eggs," which means more money. I use it right along. I have 33 hens and in 5 days have gotten 126 dozen eggs or 126.  
MRS. J. O. OAKES.

### Well Pleased With "More Eggs"

E. J. Reefer: Rochelle, Va.  
I received my "More Eggs" Tonic about the 8th of January and am so well pleased with it I am mailing you \$1.00 for another box. I have about 150 hens and get anywhere from 80 to 100 eggs daily, and one day over 100.  
MISS VERA BOWMAN.

### "Selling Eggs Now"

E. J. Reefer: Hebo, Oregon  
I was not getting an egg when I began the use of the "More Eggs" Tonic. Now I am selling eggs.  
MRS. J. F. BRINK.

### "Gets Winter Eggs"

E. J. Reefer: Wilburton, Kan.  
It is the first time I got so many eggs in winter. When I began using "More Eggs" I was only getting from 1 to 3 eggs per day and now I am getting 11 to 13 eggs per day.  
MRS. JULIA GOODEN.

### 18 Hens—12 Eggs a Day

E. J. Reefer: Luray, Va.  
Six weeks ago I began giving "More Eggs" Tonic and I was not getting an egg from 18 hens; and now I am getting 10 to 12 every day. You can quote me as saying that it is the best chicken tonic in the world.  
R. L. REYNOLDS.

### "Layed All Winter"

Dear Mr. Reefer: Lockawana, N. Y.  
I gave the tablets to my hens and in three weeks they began laying and layed all winter. I never saw anything like them in the world.  
Yours truly, MRS. ALBERT SMITH.  
Penna R. R. Ore Docks

### "37 Eggs a Day"

E. J. Reefer: Elwood, Indiana  
That More Eggs Tonic is simply grand. When I started using it they did not lay at all, now I got 37 eggs a day.  
Yours truly, EDGAR E. J. LINNIGER

### "Increase from 2 to 45 Eggs a Day"

Reefer's Hatchery: Derby, Iowa  
Since I began the use of your More Eggs Tonic 2 weeks ago I am getting 45 eggs a day, and before I was only getting 2 or 3 a day.  
Yours truly, DORA PHILLIPS.

### "Doubles Egg Production"

E. J. Reefer: Paradise, Texas.  
I have been using More Eggs Tonic 3 or 4 weeks and must say it is fine. My egg production has been doubled.  
J. C. KOENIGER.

### "48 Dozen in One Week"

Dear Mr. Reefer: Woodbury, Tenn.  
I can't express how much I have been benefited by answering your ads. I've got more eggs than I ever did. I sold 42 1/2 dozen eggs last week, set 4 dozen, ate some and had 1 1/2 dozen left. From your friend, MRS. LENA McBRON

### "Increase From 8 to 36 Eggs a Day"

E. J. Reefer: Shady Bend, Kansas.  
I am well pleased with your More Eggs Tonic. I was only getting 8 or 9 eggs, now I am getting 36 dozen a day. Yours truly, WM. SCHMIDT.



## A Million Dollar Guarantee

Absolute Satisfaction or Money Back

### National Bank of the Republic

CAPITAL \$500,000.  
SURPLUS AND PROFITS \$100,000.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

#### TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I hereby guarantee that Mr. Reefer will carry out his agreement \*\*\* and this bank further agrees to return to the customer the total amount of his remittance, if Mr. Reefer fails to do as he agrees.

Very truly yours,

*W. H. Hurling*  
President.

## More Eggs Makes Layers Out of Loafers

This is a concentrated tonic, not a food. It consists of every element that goes toward the making of more eggs. A perfect regulator, aids digestion, stimulates egg production and builds firm bones and strong muscles. The foremost authorities in America and poultry raisers from every state endorse Reefer's "More Eggs" tonic.

## Results Guaranteed!

Here is the facsimile of the guarantee of a million dollar bank that "More Eggs" will produce results. This million dollar bank guarantees to refund your money if you are not satisfied. You run no risk. So don't delay. Every day you wait you are losing money.

## Order Today

ages. Three packages is a full season's supply. Don't put it off. Order now and start your hens making money for you. Remember, you run no risk. A Million Dollar Bank will refund instantly if you are not entirely satisfied. If you don't order your More Eggs now at least mark on the coupon for Mr. Reefer to send you, ABSOLUTELY FREE, his valuable poultry book that tells the experience of a man who, himself, has made a fortune and is helping others to make money out of the poultry business. Act NOW. Don't wait. Pin a dollar bill to the coupon. Or send \$2.25 which will guarantee your winter's egg supply. Send for this bank-guaranteed egg producer NOW. Today! It has helped thousands of others and will help you, too.

**E. J. REEFER, 3459 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

Send a dollar today for a full-size package of "More Eggs" tonic, or better yet send \$2.25 at extra special discount, and get three pack-

**E. J. REEFER,**  
3459 Reefer Bldg.  
Kansas City, Missouri

Enclosed find \$..... Send at special discount price, with all charges prepaid, ..... packages of More Eggs Tonic. Send this with an absolute Bank Guarantee that you will refund all my money if this tonic is not satisfactory to me in every way.

Name .....

Address .....

IMPORTANT: If you don't want to try this Bank Guaranteed tonic, at least mail the coupon for my Free valuable poultry books FREE.

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